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ON PRAYER CE & WILLIAMS, No. 9, ripture to the Obligations
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SCHOOL LIBRARIES. ATOR. By the nuther of vised by the Rev. G. T. Beby JAMES LORING,

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There exhibited in the History Salbath Schalar. By the pre-

abbath Scholar. By the au-nes.—Teacher's Visits and May 19. ERSON .- New Edition.

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B. Ives, Salem; and J. I May 19.

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Payson.—Present to Young set free."—S. S. Herald, I.—Infant School Teacher's Assistant. - Infant's Maga

WAREHOUSE. has on hand and for sale, a large

FAMILY RIBLES from the best and handsomest rto Bible in the United States— wanted. Low

, No. 1, Washington-street, has tensive assortment of *Plated* and ON WARE, at the lowest prices,

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ceived from various sources, fresh their line, are enabled to offer to

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DERS, INK For a undity, as usual.

STS put up with suitable directions. and family Medicines put up May 26. AHOGANY & ROSEWOOD

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for Churches, and TABLES and shortest notice, and boxed to go sa

d and Silver, by the subscriber, at reet. T. A. DAVIS.

REMOVAL has removed from School-street, to street, (the first stone house north he be continues devoted to DENTAL

assortment of TEETH, Natural, al. "4w May 12.

OCT. HOMANS the 2d House from the Old S 6w April 2

hemselves of a healthful and pleasant in he obtained near Neponset bridge, nation is retired, though a public con-the city, can be obtained almost any e city, can be obtained almost any references apply to James Clap, 45, and Felt, 52 State Street. • May 26 Preof Sovell

BOSTON RECORDER

And Keligious Telegraph.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS.... No. 127, WASHINGTON-STREET, OPPOSITE WATER-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.... W. A. PARKER, Printer

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1830. NO. 23....VOL. XV.

For a single copy, \$3 a year-or \$2,50 in advance To Agents or Companies, 6 copies for \$12,50 in advance.

RELIGIOUS. ROMANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

Messas. Editors,—If it is a settled principle with the Papists that "the order which God has established, is violated, it laymen and prattling women are allowed to read the B.ble.2", we shall no layer to be appropriately a proper to the control of the property of the pr women are allowed to read the B.ble, we shall no longer be surprised at the exertions they make to prevent its distribution. Indeed, consistency requires every Catholic to oppose the general circulation of the Scriptures, and to use his utmost endeavors to maintain this established order, inviolable. But they have recently published a cheap edition of the New Testament, and this, at first, appears like an abandonment of their principle. ention of the New Pestament, and this, a first, appears like an abandonment of their principle. Every Papist however, who reads it, is required to forego his own opinions, and to receive the infallible interpretation of the Church alias the priests. ble interpretation of the Church alias the priests. There is, of course, but little desire among the Catholies to obtain it, for it their opinious must be entirely under the control of the priests, what alvantage can there be in giving themselves the trouble of reading the Bise? It is surely much easier, and safer too, to receive instruction from infallible lips! I repeat it, infallible lips, for the editor of the "Catholic Miscellany" maintains, that the Romish bishops in our country are infallible. The following remarks were published in his paper, during the session of the late council at Baltimore. "How gratifying and consoling to the Catholies of the present day, to reflect that their faith and general discipline is invariably the same now with that which has existed in the Universal Church in every age of Christianity.—In reading over the

NO. V.

every age of Christianity.—In reading over the history of the early ages of the church, we find a wonderful conformity to exist between the mode of holding and voting in councils of those days and the present. In the two following paragraphs, we have the authority of the first Christian Emperor and pious Prince Constantine that the decisions of the bishops was [were?] received as inspired by the Holy Ghost."

He then inserts two letters from which it ap He then inserts two letters from which it appears that the Emperor Constantine fully believed that a council of bishops are guided in their deliberations by the Holy Spirit. The matter then expressed in plain and concise language stands thus; In the fourth century, it was confidently believed, that bishops in council assembled were under divine unidance, the faith and discipling of the Romeli. guidance; the faith and discipline of the Romish church are invariably the same in every age; there-fore the bishops in their late council at Baltimore were inspired by the Holy Ghost.

The necessity of reading the Bible is thus entirely superseded by the instructions of these inspired bishops. Still expediency required that they should accommodate themselves to the spirit of the times. accommodate themselves to the spirit of the times, and, by a shew of liberality, permit the publication of the Testament. I am informed by one who knows, that arrangements were made by some more liberal Papists to publish the whole Bible, but as soon as they had issued the New Testament, the bishops interposed their authority; and the publishers were compelled to relinquish their landale undertaking. Pascat.

For the Boston Recorder

Every true Christian knows, by experience, in a greater or less degree the worth of the groupel. According to the strength of his faith in Christ, will be his refiguous emporance, and in proportion to his enjoyment, soil he value the gospel of Christ. He values it because it is indeed what it signifies, "good news," "good news from heaven to a lost and ruined world. It produces in his heart a spirit of benevolence. He is not satisfied to enjoy the feast adone; but desires that all others should be partakers of the same heavenly blessing. When he looks abroad over the hand and beholds the many thousands destinate of a preached gospel, and multitudes neglecting the "great salvation," his "spirit" is "streed in him," as was that of the apostle Pan, when he saw the Athenians "wholly given to idolatry; and he is ready to exclaim with the same apostle on another occasion, "My heart's desire and prayer to God for" them "is that they may be saved." But he knows, and ought to feel that other means are necessary hesides prayer. God has in infiate wisdom connected means with the ends to be accomplished. If the "withered hand" is to be restored it must be "stretched forth." are "the eyes of the blind" to be opened, they must be "anointed"—if the lame is to be healed, he must "arise and walk,"—and so God has ordained that "by the foolishiness of preaching to save those who believe:" not by foolish streastic preaching; but by a plain, solema, and affectionate exhibition of the pure doctrines of the gospel with practical inferences. Such preaching we believe ever has done good, and will, with the blessing of God, be the principal instrument in sudding the world "to the obscience of Christ." This work belongs to the church, and must be accomplished. Although much has been done towards its accomplished, the work has but just commenced. Christians are not half INDIANA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. work belongs to the church, and must be accomplished. Although much has been done towards its accomplishment, the work has but just consucenced. Christians are not half awake to the subject. They have sons, and they have treasures, which they can and ought to consecrate to this work. God now calls for this consecration. The enemy is mustering his forces to pre-occupy the ground and oppose the entrance of Messah's troops. A mighty conflict is at hand. The Christian solder must be active and faithful. Let the weapons of his warfure, "which are mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds," be made ready for the action. "Union is strength." Let the church come forward in one solid platants to this work with persevering courage, and it will be done. Ministers must be raised up for the work. How inadequate is the small number of one or two hundred who enter the ministry annually from all the Theological Seminaries in the United States, to supply the vacant churches and furnish a competent supply of Foreign and Domestic missionaries? All that are now ready and all that are in a course of preparation to enter the ministry are needed in the "Valley of the Mississippi" alone. How then shall the requisite number be raised but by multiplying Theological Seminaries, and thereby increasing the facilities of education and the inducements to pious young men to enter the holy ministry? How can this be accomplished unless Christians come forward with zeal to the work? We before said that they have sons and they have treasure enough—bet them both be consecrated. We know that the before said that they have sons and they have treasure enough--let them both be consecrated. We know that the enough—let them both be consecrated. We know that the missisterial office in our country is not lucrative, and we fear that, on this account, many Christians train up promising sons to other business and thus "keep back a part of the price." But I hear one say, "my son is not prous;" if he was I would educate him for the service of God. Ah my dear friend where is your faith? Can you not educate him for this purpose, and prayerfully wait on God to change his heart and qualify him for the sacred office as others have done before, who now bless God that their prayers are more than answered?

onen in our clurches of suitable character, who would cheer-fully consecrate themselves to the service of God in the Curistian ministry, if they could see any way in which they could acquire the requisite qualifications. They see so Mr. Editor,—It has given me pain to hear of frequent instances in their way, which to them appear insurmountable, that they fear to communicate their feelings and desires on this momentous subject. Their obstacless are various. Some are in indigent circumstances and they feel a delicacy in asking the aid of charity. If they could be no situated as to help themselves through a course of education, without great embarrassment, they would "take up the cross" and "go on their way repiscing." Others could get through without serious difficulties if there was an Institution near by, so that they could receive occasional assistance from their friends, who are disposed to aid them in many ways in which they could not while at a distance. Now these obstacles may in a great measure be removed; (and thereby hundreds if not thousands of young men of undoubted piety, and sterling talents might be encouraged to consecrate themselves to the work area become "shining lights, not only to those under their peculiar care, but to a large and intellectual community around. These pastors themselves, however otherwise reluctant, are persuaded to a change of residence by the arguments of others; who urge as a reson for their removal, that they can do more good in another settlement; placing the question on the ground of expediency as it appears to the fallible judgment of men. Without adverting to the sacred and permanent relation contemplated by a pastor and people at the time of his ordination

as useless as the marble in the quarry;) by the judicious location and management of a Seminary in every state in the Union, where they are not already established. Then the means of education would, as it were, he brought to their very doors. In connexion with these, let the manual labor system be established on such a plan, as will afford the student an opportunity of preserving his health, juvigorating his mind, and at the same time heighten his cheerfulness by the consideration of defraying a considerable part of his expenses by his industry during his hours of exercise. Such men would with the blessing of God, be efficient, thoroughgoing missionaries and pasters. These would be hardy solliers, who would brave the enemy and drive him from the camp. Such men as are needed in every department of Immanuel's army.

For this purpose a Seminary has been established on the above plan at Hanover, Jefferson Co. Indiana, 6 miles below Madison on the blaif one mile from the Ohio River. It is a country neighborhood reputed for the marality of its inhabitants and the healthfulness of the climate. This Seminary was chartered by the Legislature with ample privileges in Feb. 1829, with the title of "Hanover Academy," and is the autumn of the same year the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Indiana took it under their care and established a Theological department in connexion with it, and elected the Rev. John Matthews D. D. of Shepherdstown, V. Professor in that department, and is expected here in a few days to enter on the duties of his office. Since his acceptance he has secured the support of a Professor of Biblical Theology for 5 years, and the Seminary will go into operation next autumn with the twa Professors. The literary department has been in successful operation bas principally guined its present standing. The Trustees are in great need of assistance to enable them to carry the plan of the Institution into complete effect. We we mostly poor in this region and can do but hitle; yet by the exertions of a few incli in comparison with the magnitude of the object to be ac complished? Our building must be finished immediately omplasted with the magainate of the object to be accomplished? Our building must be finished inmediately, and a Professor's house erected this season. A steward's house is also much needed. We do not ask for splendid buildings. Good, plain buildings is all we desire. A school of the Prophets should exhibit a simplicitly becoming the gospel. Here may pietly be cherished and many "streams issue forth to make glad the churches of God." Lots are lad out here for a small village, in which the proprietor wishes none to settle, but those who are either pious or at least strictly temperate and moral in all their conduct. All who reside here now are professedly pious and no ardent spirit is kept among us.

Here is we think a desirable situation for a few pious mechanics, who have families of children which they wish to e lucate under the influence of Christian principles. Besides the Seminary there is a constant English school kept by a pious man qualified for the business. A blacksmith, shoemaker, cabinet and char maker and house cargenter, when are sober and industrious are unch needed, and would meet with good encouragement.

Hanover, Jefferson Co. Ind. May 5th, 1829.

For the Boston Recorder SOCIETY AGENTS.

the services of not even one, who has been dedicated to the sacred office, should be detained with us, unless there may be insuperable objections to his absence. The incalculable amount of good that may be effected by one herald of the cross, ought to lead us earnestly to inquire by what method the number of messengers may be increased—if it is for the operations of only one missionary.

I have bestowed considerable attention on the subject, and would venture to propose to the friends of the Church, the adoption of a different course in the appointment of the active officers of the various Charitable and Benevolent scrieties. In booking at the list of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of our societies, without presuming to designate any, I presume we should find by counceration, that at least two thirds of these officers, in the more important societies, are men who once had dedicated thomselve to the control of the contr are men who once had delicated themselves to the service of the church. I would be the farthest from insimating that in some of these instances, these noen, are not wore effectually servants of the church in promoting the general cause, than when they sacrificed themselves to enlighten the beathen, or exercised the self-denial of a missionary of the west;—but I would wish to support the general argument, that wherever it is possible, we should endeavor at least, not to assign these offices to persons whose appointment should detain one soldier from going up against the enemy to battle.

munity ment, uniting to ardent picty, a high order of talent, who would make efficient agents, in the promotion of almost any of the objects of Claristian benevolence. If there are such men, who, like our present self-denying faithful agents are willing to devote themselves permanently either to the transaction of the domestic concerns of the Societies, or to urge their dainy more the concerns of the Societies, or to urge imperious wants of the world crying for lab harvest, in view of the rapid coming of th here would be greater promptitude in the bestowment of heir property, if the appeal was presented by such.

From the Col. Star and Chr. Index ON CALLING MINISTERS FROM ONE CHURCH TO ANOTHER.

Mr. Editor,—It has given me pain to hear of requent instances lately, in which churches alleg-

and settlement, we must affirm that such changes are of necessity pernicious to the tranquility and prosperity of churches. Who can foresee the extent of the discord and distrust which will follow from bereaving a people of a teacher who has deeply engaged their affections, and by whose instructions they have been delighted and edified in the faith and practice of Christians? If an inspired Apostle once inquired, Who is sufficient for these things? that is, for the holy ministry of God's word, and for conducting men in the ways of piety and virtue; and if the souls of all men are infintely precious; who will venture to declare that the charge of a numerous congregation in the makst of the trials of the world, is too small a sphere for any intellectual powers however extraordinary and for any piety however adent? What is to become of the mutual love and harmony of associated churches, if ties so dear and frequently so important to the very existence of churches, are to be violated on the suggestion of expediency, whenever one church, assuming that its interests are of paramount consequence, will covet the distaguished paster of another?

At the settlement of a minister, he is ordained a convince ficiends and enemies alike, that there is no conviction of a minister, he is ordained a convince ficiends and enemies alike, that there is no conviction of a minister, he is ordained a convince ficiends and enemies alike, that there is no conviction of a minister, he is ordained a convince ficiends and enemies alike, that there is no conviction. and settlement, we must affirm that such changes | dently add-" before Zerubbabel"-before the truth

believe usual for the parties 5 implore the Divine direction and blessing before a pastoral connexion is formed—a connexion which it would be little by in Jehovah." less than sacrilegious to place on the footing of a

merely secular contract.

EXTRACT FROM THE ADDRESS

There may be circumstances in which the removal of a paster may be attended with such cer-tain prospects of greater usedness, that a pious congregation will perceive the fitness of the meas-

cussions from others, more competent to consider the subject generally and in all its bearings, with the hope that you may not dom it undeserving of some notice from your own per. A Subscriber.

For the Boston Recorder.

NEW INTERPRITATION.

Messas, Entrons.—I witnessel in this vicinity a short time since the solemn ordinance of baptism performed by a chergyman of the Baptist denomination by temerstion. He read over a number of passages of Stranges as his authority and proof that immersion is shown by the said Scriptices I wook in which lantism should be administered. Anong others his might case of the Lantism should be administered. Anong others his might bartism should be administered. Anong others his might be case of the Lantism should be administered. Anong others his might be case of the Lantism should be administered. Anong others his might be case of the Lantism should be administered. Anong others his might be case of the Lantism should be administered. Anong others his might be case of the Lantism should be administered. Anong others his might be case of the Lantism should be administered. Anong others his might be case of the Lantism should be case of the Lantism should be administered. Anong one there is the case of the Lantism his less cause gain has been doned in the waters. Then, sir, may we not believe that what we hear has been done, is the earnest, the pledge to us, on what will be done?

And surely when we arise and get us up to the top of Nebo, and cast our eyes westward, and northward, and southward and castward, and be hold the land, every heart must swell with the arise looked the passage through agenticely, to see if could find any thing that referred to bustism in at; but I confest I can find no reference to it whatever. Another passage be quoted, was the command with the second of the secretice with laysop upon the door nosts, &c. recorded in the 12th chapter of Exodus, 224 verse. New I can find notting in that transaction that has the least reference to haptism; but it does refer to baptism. I think it is a strong argument of it does refer to baptism. I think it is a strong argument of it does refer to baptism. I think it is a strong argument of it does refer to baptism. I think it is a strong argumen

And now I should like to have the following questions answered:

Who baptized Nazman Was there ever a case known, that a person baptized kinnelf? It is written that he went down and dipped kinnelf, seven times in Jordan. Now of the case of Nazman is to be taken as Scriptural proof for the only mode of baptism, is it not reasonable to say that every person ought to go to the errer Jordan to be baptized! Nazman asked of Abrana and Planpar rivers of Damasseus were not better than all the waters of Israel; but they would not satisfy the prophet. Furthermore, if they would not satisfy the prophet. Furthermore, if they would take his case as a good, why not plange those whom they baptize seven times, as he was commanded to do!

Canon.

But what is its moral aspect. Why, you see here, and there regions blessed with the hight of the

HOME MISSIONS.

ZION IN AFFLICTION.

⁶⁶ An alarming degree of stupidity prevails here, both in and out of the church. True—my meet-ings on the Sabbath are well attended and solemn, but on week days they are thin-O Sir, they are very thin! Scarcely enough, if we were all true disciples, to plead the precious promise of the Sadisciples, to plead the place, my heart often sinks within me. I see young and old, eagerly drinking down soul-destroying draughts of error—I see the church rent in twain—I see those who should stand by, and defend the ark of God, deserting it, or laboring to carry it into the camp of the enemy. I see the sacred Sabbath violated-I see the sacred doctrines of the gospel wrested, and discarded, and the blessel Bible made to teach every thing and nothing. The standard of piety is low ered down, till it is made to embrace in some in-stances scarcely a decent morality. While beholding these things I am constrained to exclaim, "Ich-

abod! the Glory has departed."

But, dear sir, though this place generally presents a very gloomy and forbidding aspect—
though error rolls in like a fbod—the love of many has waxed cold—though we are like the mountains of Gilboa, and the barren heath, on which the Lord commands no good thing, yet there is a precious few, even in B-, who have not defiled their garments-who are strong in the aith, that for Zion's sake the Lord will not hold his peace and for Jerusalem's sake he will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burn These few are strong in the belief, that the time, the set time to favor this part of Zion will come, when we shall be no more termed Forsaken, neither our land be termed Desolate; but that we shall be called Hephzibah, and our land Beulah, for the Lord shall delight in it." And Oh! will of the Lord hasten this blessed period in his time: Though error prevail, and the enemy be strong may we not confidently look for victory? "No y might nor by power, but by my spirit saith the ord." Though our number be small, and our band feeble, and though opposition rise like a migh art thou O great mountain?" and may we not confi-

convince friends and enemies alike, that there is no At the settlement of a minister, he is ordained a preacher of religion with particular reference to the society which has called him. It is proper and we

can Home Missionary Society, May 12, 1830. tain prospects of greater usefulness, that a pous congregation will perceive the fitness of the measure and cheerfully resign their claims upon him. And a minister may feel obliged in duty to renounce his pastoral relation to a society which is unable or unwilling to afford him an adequate support—these cases, however, are rare.

When a pastor is removed from a happy settlement, the responsibility rests chiefly with those who have invited him away from his people, or with his brethren who advise it. Those persons cannot sufficiently estimate the evil of such a separation, and are not authorized to act on principles of questionable expediency. Their interference with a solemn contract made fir the life of the pastor, can only be justified by great moral necessity. We protest against the policy of alluring pastors from the feeks, over which Dwine Providence has appointed them overseers, analogainst the assertiant of the posterior of the providence has appointed them overseers, analogainst the assertiant of the posterior of the providence has appointed them overseers, analogainst the assertiant of the posterior of the providence has appointed them overseers, analogainst the assertiant of the posterior of the providence has appointed them overseers, analogainst the assertiant of the posterior of the providence has appointed them overseers, analogainst the assertiant of the posterior of the providence has appointed them overseers, analogainst the assertiant of the providence has appointed them overseers, analogainst the assertiant of the providence has a provided them overseers, analogainst the assertiant of the providence has a provided them overseers, analogainst the assertiant of the providence has a provided them overseers, analogainst the assertiant of the providence has a provided them overseers, analogainst the assertiant of the providence has a provided them overseers, analogainst the assertiant of the providence has a provided them overseers, analogainst the assertiant of the providence has a provided them The report which we have just heard fills my from the flocks, over which Divine Providence has appointed them overseers, and against the assertion by any church of superior claims to the labors of a minister, who belongs by saced right and institution to another church.

The object of this communication is to elicit discussions from others, more competent to consider the solution of the superior depends on t

They who have been active, are they who will continue to be active. They who have been habitually liberal, are they who wil continue to be liberal. If I wanted ten thousand dollars to-mor-row, I would go—not to the rich man whose cof-

eyond the Alleghany.

But what is its moral aspect. Why, you see But what is its moral aspect. Why, you see here and there regions blessed with the light of the sun of righteousness—you see fields reiniging where -you see fields re the small rain and the great rain of revivals has fallen—you see in other places the moral wilder-ness, deep and broad, which covers the land, but esterday shadowed by the forest, and above it learning, few and far between, the torches of y aissionaries; and gloomier still, mountains of ini-

I have seen much of that country, and I know more of it from the story of others. I live there and I know its wants. Hift up my voice then, in the name of all the West, and give you the Macedonian's cry; come over and help us—in the name of the great West, I plead with you to send us men to preach the gospel. You know the value of religion to national prosperity—you know our lib-erties will die if the gospel does not maintain them in life—you know that your children's children be-youd the mountains will wield over this mighty naion the scentre of power which you must resign. Shall that fair land belong to atheists? Shall this land, so long overshadowed by the wings of the Almighty, be ruled by men who fear not the Lord? O no. God forbid. But it will be so, unless you, of the East, send us, of the West, the gospel. Come over, then, and preach to us the gospel now, in this generation—and you secure the lasting liberty and glory of your country.

I know you have done much for the west, and in the name of the west I thank you. I thank you in the name of the men who people the shores of the Mississippi and the Ohio. I thank you in the name of men who dwell upon the lovely soil of Kentucky. I thank you in the name of the me who live upon the broad lands of Alabama, and amongst the cedar groves of West Tennessee. I thank you in the name of the bardy men of East Tennessee—the Swiss of the west—like them in their residence amidst the mountain and the tor their residence amount the mountain and the for-rent—like them in their poverty, their valor, and their morality. Yes, our morality—for you have sent us the spirit of revivals. Yes, our soil has not only been wet by the dews of heaven, it has often been drenched in the great rain of the strength of

In the name, then, of all the men of the west, among whom you have sustained the last year an hundred and twenty-two Missionaries-nearly one third the number of pretchers we have beyond the mountains-revival men-all the advocates and

agents of the home Temperance cause:—in the hame of eight sovereign states destined to great-ness, I thank you. You may not then, sir, sit down and fold your arms and say, we have done enough. You may not stand and weep because empire is before you-go up and possess it.
[Home Missionary.

INTELLIGENCE.

GRIQUA TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA.

Extracts of a Letter from Mr. Peter Wright, Missionary, dated Griqua Town, 6th August, 1829; ad-DANGER AND DELIVERANCE OF THE MISSION-

In about seven months after the second attack of the Bergenaurs, we and our people were severely tried, not being certain, video ty negation by day, that our settlement would not again be attacked by the same enemies; in the event of which we must all have fallen a prey to the murderous rage of the destroyers, as we possessed no means of defence against their fire-arms. As we had already witnessed the protecting hand of our Heavenly Father, interposing in a time of imminent danger, we were enabled still, during the time

of exposure and anxiety, to commit ourselves to Him. We have been spared, through his special care, to behold the wonderful displays of his power care, to behold the wonderful displays of his power and goodness in our behalf, in preserving us and granting deliverance, in extending his hand to our people with bountiful supplies, and in giving us to see, that great good will crown the dispensation.

By this opportunity I wish to tender to you my most cordial thanks for your benevolent promptitude in the adoption of measures for the relief of our suffering people. In March last, waggons were sent from this place to Groof Remett for the atticks which had been said out he considered.

articles which had been sent out by you, and which had been kindly forwarded to that place by the Rev. Mr. Miles. These supplies arrived here in safety in the month of May, when we distributed them among the people, who received them with a particle of the safety in the month of May.

You will be glad to hear that an extensive plan for effecting an entire change in the form and con-dution of our institution, is now carried into effect, with all the speed the circumstances of our people will admit of; and we have reason to hope that the time is not far distant when each inhabitant of Griqua town will be in possession of a decent house, qua town will be in possession of a decent house, built of brick or stone, erected opposite his own piece of corn or garden land, and reside in it. The agricultural pursuits of the people are this year better directed and more extended, than in any preceding year. All this has a favorable influence on our mission. A greater number of people come daily around us, and they and their children are under constant instruction. The means of grace, you will rejoice to hear, are not only regularly and well attended, but, through the divine blessing, they seem to be made effectual to the conversion of sinners. Two young men have been added to the sinners. Two young men have been added to the church since I last wrote to you, and several young persons are coming forward, who, I doubt not, will ere took be joined to our number.—Evang. Mag. From Acruse jor especies

SUTTEES ABOLISHED.

We had intended to present, from the various materials which have been transmitted to us from Calcutta, a series of extracts, in chronological order, serving to mark the progress of the cause in that city and its neighborhood; but the most recent communications from thence mention a fact so joyfully interesting, that we must, in this instance, vary from our plan, and insert the article to which we refer as the first in the series.

The important fact announced is, that after a deliberate investigation of the whole subject, it had been determined upon by the Supreme Government of Bengal, to abolish the practice of Suttee. With the nature and frequency of this detestable rite our readers must have become quite familiar, since, from the establishment of the Missionary cause in Bengal, and more especially of late, the attention of the Christian public has been forcibly directed towards it. That its suppression must be ascribed to the gradual but resistless influence of Gospel truth; that it hears a most favorable aspect on the moral and social welfare of the millions of India; and that it may probably accelerate the period when other practices, equally revolting to humanity, shall fall into desuctude, are considerations as on that, about a twelvetleman, belonging to the Assatic Society of Calcutta, Baboo Ramcommul Shen, presented to that body an account of the Churuk Poojah, or swingng festival, the object of which was evidently to rescue the more respectable portion of the native public from the disgrace of participating in that most disgusting exhibition. He suggests, that it is an error to style it a poojah, or religious ceremony, for that though it might have been origin-ally such, it has degenerated into a mere pretext for drinking and gambling, and dissipation and immorality; and complains that an observance, prac-tised only by the most dissipated characters of the lowest castes, should be imputed to the whole body of the Hindoos

But we revert to the subject more immediately

Our esteemed friend Mr. W. H. Pearce writes as follows, under date of Nov. 28.

"I have delightful intelligence to communicate.
Suttees were abolished by an order of council lust Tuesday, and we daily expect to see the regula-tion published! You are probably aware, that al the missionaries in Calcutta and its neighborhood, addressed Lord W. Bentinck on the subject some months ago. As the practice has been abolished with the fullest information as to the feelings of the native army and native community generally on the subject, we have no idea that the act of abolition will be either modified or retracted in conwe deplore the loss of the hundreds who have perished while the investigation was proceeding, we rejoice the more heartily in the result. The administration of Lord W. Bentinck is by this act crowned with glory which no conquests could oth-

erwise have secured it.

Afterwards, on Dec. 1. "As the assertion in one of the Newspapers, (made apparently on the best authority.) that the practice of Suttee was abolished by his Lordship in council last Tuesday, was the next day contradicted by another journal; and as considerable doubt with regard to the immediate intentions of Gov ernment was in consequence entertained, I thought it hest at once to write a note to the Judicial Secretary to Government, requesting information as to the real state of the case. His answer is as follows:- 'The regulation has not actually pas but you may safely write, that it has been deter-

mined to declare the practice of Suttee illegal, and to put it down.' By this you will perceive what reason for thankfulness we have to the father of the fatherless and the judge of the widow, for his grace in inclining the hearts of our rulers to the determination thus announced. Oh what a source of happiness to Lord William Bentinck must be the reflection, that by one measure of his administration seven hundred lives at least, are annually preserved, and the endearing attentions of a mother continued for years to at least twice that num-ber of orphans! I wish not His Lordship's wealth, or pleasures, or multiplied honors; but the privilege of executing such a deed of mercy, I really

ABSTRACTS OF FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

[From London Publications for April.]
Mission School in Calcutta.—Mr. George Pearce. son of the late much beloved Samuel Pearce, a year since formed a School on the Mission Pre-mises, for native boys, which has flourished remarkably. He was, however, told, that the boys would not be persuaded to attend, but the predic tion did not prove correct. About seventy attend daily, and the majority of them had been in the seminary the greater part of a year. Severa lads are in the school, who, when they first came, could hardly spell words of four letters. Now they can parse the books in which they read.— The instruction is decidedly Christian. The lads are much pleased with experiments in natural philosophy

Exposition of Acts .- Mr. G. Pearce considers this pool of Peripure as peculiarly adapted to the people in Calcutta, and expounds therefrom on week days. His manner is thus:—Two native brethren at first pray; Mr. Pearce then reads and expounds; and then spends about 15 minutes in expounds; and then spends about 15 minutes in the catechetical examination of his audience.— This excites attention. He speaks of these meet-ings as peculiarly comforting to his own soul.— He says that there are some, in these small assem blies, and that were once heathen, who pray with as much feeling, scriptural expression, arrange-ment of ideas, variety of thought, and propriety and fluency of language, as some of our best gifted English Christians. "This simple fact," continues Mr. Pearce, "proves, that some Bengalee Christians do study the Bible and give themselves to prayer." And why should not this be so? to prayer." man who was born in a dungeon, and who had never seen the light of the sun, sud denly brought to see its meridian splendour, would he ever after forget its glory, or cease to admire its wonderful operations on nature all around him? And shall not a heathen, who is turned from a darkness more fearful, to the marvello light of the gospel, continue to make progress in the knowledge of heavenly light?

Calcutta and vicinity .- Rev. Mr. Thomas, and Rev. G. Pearce, and his brother W. H. Pearce, preach occasionally in adjacent villages. Rev Mr. Carapeit, and a native preacher, whose name is Soogatulle, are auxiliaries in the same work.— Mr. Thomas remarks, that Mussulmen, or Manetans, are violent in their enmity to the gos pel, and treat the most solumn subjects with great levity. He has, however, on such occasions so-lemnly addressed their consciences, and reproved them with a tenderness, but firmness, which they could not resist. He finds them not only ignorant of the Bible, but grossly ignorant even of their Koran.

Bonstollah .- This is a valley east of Calcutta. In it, the Rev. Mr. Carapeit has begun an evening school for adults, where he finds good opportunity to communicate religious instruction villages; one Sabbath, 23 the Sabbath before, 18 came, professing to be in quirers, and giving in their names. Some of them had heard the gospel before. One, a school-master, has resolved to forsake his idolary, and better the caste. A reader of the Scriptures in the villages was out to be employed.

Village Preaching .- Rev. Mr. Penny, one of the Baptist Missionaries in Calcutta, writes, July 20, 1829, that the villages east of Calcutta continue to prove an interesting field for Missionary labour. And people are generally fishermen or husband-men; and on account of their poverty, but little under the influence of Brahmins. The landhold-ers, however, persecute them. This reminds us of James's interrogatory, "Do not rich men op-press you?"—Ah! how often do riches swell the heart against a self-denving. Christianily, and The people are generally fishermen or husband eart against a self-denying Christianity, and its iends!—Mr. Penny remarks on the pleasing fact, that special prayer-meetings for Missions have commenced in Great-Britain, and on the remark-able occurrence of this attention in the villages about the same time. The Missionaries seem exult in the hope, that India will soon submit to Christ. In Calcutta, Cutwa, Monghyr, Dinapore ubmit to and Burmah, Mr. Penny says, "they are actually gathering the first-fruits." And he asks, "Why may we not expect success equal to what our brethren witness in Jamaica?"

Culwa, India .- A letter dated at this place, from Rev. William Carey to Rev. Mr. Dver. Secretary of the English Baptist Mission, of August 16, eays, "Last spring I had the great happiness of baptizing nine persons, five women and four men; eight of them belong to the Christian families, and one lately come from a place between this and Sewry. It is a matter of great gratitude to me, that those who were formerly dear to the church, being relations of the members, should thus be brought to make a public profession of their faith in the Redcemer; a joy to their relatives, and a proof to the surrounding neighbours, that the religion of Jesus Christ is not merely to destroy the caste, as many to this day think, but requires a new heart, to be born again; for tho that have been baptized, except one, have had no ste from their childhood." Mr. C. continues, "I am also happy to say, that of late some of caste from their childhood."

our young people have been encouraged to go out on the Lord's days to the surrounding villages, to speak a word to those who may be inclined to give them attention.

Monghyr, India .- Rev. Mr. Leslie, the Memoir of whose wife is just published in our city, is la bouring at this place with happy success. In letter to Mr. Dyer, Secretary of the English Bap-tist Mission, July 7, 1829, he informs, that in the previous month, five had been baptized, and added to the church there; four were Hindoos, baptism was administered in the great river Ganges. We hope its waters, heretofore polluted by superstitious rites and inhumanities, will hence-forth cease to be thus dishonoured; and that thousands of penitents in India will be buried in holy baptism beneath the cleansing element. At the immersion referred to, "the greatest decorum and seriousness prevailed." Mr. Leslie speaks of one of the baptized with some particularity, as having not known the truth till lately, but as affected by i in a way in which comparatively few are. The ordinances are to her wells of living water. Even her personal appearance seems changed. "We have," says Mr. Leslie, "rejoiced over her with exceeding joy."—Among the English soldiers at Dinapore, great things are doing. Sixteen had been recently baptized, and Mr. L. was requested to visit there, and haptize seventeen more. It seemed to resemble a day of Pentecost.

Pastoral office resigned for a Mission .- The London Baptist Magazine for April gives an account of a public meeting at Luton, on the interesting occasion of a Mr. Daniel resigning the pastoral charge of the church in that place, and the pubhe recognition of his entrance on the character of

Missionary to the heathen. Mr. Daniel gave a satisfactory statement of his reasons for engaging n Missionary labour. The Luton Missionary sociation held their annual meeting on the even-ing of the same day. A lively interest is said to have pervaded the assembly in favour of Missions

Rev. Eustace Carey .- Whenever we hear from his devoted Missionary and amiable gentleman, with whom we had the pleasure to be acquainted a few years since and to hear preach in our city, we always hear of him as doing good. In the London Baptist Magazine for April, we find a letter to Mr. Dyer, from N. E. Cambridgeshire, of March 16, from Secretaries of a Missionary Society, stating his valuable efforts in promoting Missions. At a meeting attended by him and the Rev. J. Hands, at Barton Mills, when both addressed the assembly, a lady having given an extra five pounds, the chairman offered five pounds more, if others would raise the ten pounds to thirty. This was speedily done, making the total more than thirty-two pounds sterling, or upwards of \$140.

Christian Instruction Society, London .- Its anniversary was held March 9, 1830. In connexion with 56 similar associations, 1100 gratuitous agents are constantly employed in visiting 27,000 families. 60 prayer-meetings or preaching sta-tions have been established, having an average at-tendance of 2000 persons on the Sabbath, who would not probably attend any other meeting.— In three months, 300 children had been procured for Sunday Schools. Bibles had been circulated in many instances among the poor, and relief in poverty been afforded to more than 1500 distressed persons. Rev. John Pyer, late of Manchester, was to be recognized as the city Missionary of this Society, April 21.

Rev. Mr. Vates has again become the Pastor of the Calcutta Baptist Church in Circular Road, at heir request, in which service he is no doubt greatly useful.

SURAT.

Extract from a detailed account of the Surat Mission, prepared by Rev. W. Fyrie, when in this country. The high estern and deep attention manifested by the native converts to the Sacred Scriptures.

the native converts to the Sacred Scriptures.

One trait in the character of the native converts in Goojurat, I consider very pleasing: it is their love to the word of God, and their diligence in studying it. In March 1827, the first native converts paid us a visit at Surat, brieging with him a friend, who wished instruction and Christian baptism. They had not seen the whole of the Bible; they had, however, the principal parts of it, which were carefully bound up, and shewed evident marks of having been perused. They remained with us a month, and their knowledge of the Scriptures, and the readiness with which they could refer to particular passages and circumstances, quite surprised and highly pleased us. They were in the habit of perusing the Divine word by day and by night. I was readly astonished at their attention to the Bible; many nights when I had to provide the property of the provider of the Bible; many nights when I had the provider of the Bible; many nights when I had the provider of the provider of the Bible; many nights when I had the provider of the provider of the Bible; many nights when I had the provider of the provider of the Bible; many nights when I had the provider of the provider of the Bible; many nights when I had the provider of the provider of the provider of the Bible; many nights when I had the provider of th on persong the Dirine word by day and by night, really actionished at their attention to the Bible; in s when I have awaked from my first sleep, about a two o'clock, I have overheard these men reading us of David and other parts of the Scriptures. C does the conduct of these men, whose eyes were up w does the conduct of these men, whose eyes, as it were, but yesterday, to see the glor ed, as it were, but yesterday, to see the glorious light of revelation, reflect on the conduct of many who are endeavaring to send the Bible to the heathen, and who have had the sun of revelation shining on them since their infancy, but who seldom read that Bible themselves. Before they left us, we furnished them with one copy of the whole Bible, neatly bound up, with which they were greatly delighted, and which, I have no doubt, they now make their daily study, and esteem it more than their necessary fined.

[Lond. Evan. Magazine.

From the M. Herald for June.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Increased attention to Religion at the Western Stations of Hawaii.

The extracts of a communication from Messrs. Thurston and Bishop, in the last number, describe a highly interesting state of religious inquiry existing at Kuirun and Konvaron, about the first of October. Letters state received, dated rather more than a month later, describe the attention to religious as basing to the first of October. The state in the state of the attention to religious as basing to the first of October. The Lord is indeed with us by the powerful influences of his Spirit, enlightening, convicting, and converting simers. The church is awake and active and Kazenaku shares in these heavenly influences. She appears well.

"The numbers that attend the Wednesday becture are as large as we have formerly had on the Sabbath afternoon. The Friday meetings of males and females are now about twice as numerously attended as when you left this place. It is a time of great searchings of heart among those who belong to the select needing: they begin to think that their standing is insecure, and that they have been building on the sand. Many of them have confessed to me, that all their pretensions to religion have come only from the mouth. Happy if they now build their house on a firmer foundation."

Mr. Bishop adds, in explanation of Mr. Thurston's new contents and the contents of the condition of the foundation."

Mr. Bishop adds, in explanation of Mr. Thurston's note, Mr. Bishop adds, in explanation of Mr. Thurston's note, that Kanemaku is a native female, who had been suspended from the privileges of the church. The meeting on Friday is that of the Moral Society, which he thinks must have contained nearly 3,000 persons. Hopu, in writing to Mr. Ruggles from the midst of this effusion of the Spirit, said, "It is Millennium." Making all proper allowances, it is wident that there is a wonderful work of God among the poor natives of Hawaii, nor is there, indeed, any reason why the Millennium should not commence there, rather than in countries which have long enjeyed the ordinances of the Gospel, and so that be exemptified which was spoken by our Lord, "The last shall be first, and the first last."

Progress of Religious Inquire of Targi-

Progress of Religious Inquiry at Tauai. Education, religion, and salutary laws are all exerting a very benign influence on this island. Mr. Whitney writes under date of Oct. 19th, three months later, that they were still favored with the smiles of heaven.

Board of Educa the doings of this Board of Education.

nteresting cases of religious inquiry come to our knowle-lmost daily. At our last communion, five were propou od, among whom was Kaikioeva, our governor. A num of others will be admitted soon. Many are offering the selves, but we feel it necessary to proceed with Should no more time be given to candidates for the Should no more time be given to candidates for the develop-ment of Christian character, than is usual in most churches in New England, I have not a doubt but that, in six months, we should number at this place more than one hundred church members. Both by example and authority, our chiefs continue to exert a most happy influence. Open im-morality is suppressed with a strong arm, and though the punishments are not of a cruel nature yet a second infliction of them upon the same person has rarely occurred. Our schools are going on well. The number of scholars, ex-cepting the superannuated, the blind and the lame, would not fall much short of the whole population."

Kaikioeva is the venerable old chief who accompanied Mr. Whitney around the island of Tanai, in the spring of 1826, and even then discovered a strong bias of mind in favor of a religious life. He must be more than 70 years old.

Declining health of some—Measures to restore it— Need of more Laborers.

Aced of more Laborers.

In the midst of so much prosperity, and of so much demand for unceasing effort to enlighten and reform the islands, it is painful to think that some of those who have had most experience in the work, are breaking down as to health, and caperience in the work, are breaking down as to health, and unless speedy measures are taken to restore them, will soon be unable to labor in the field. This fact is alluded to by Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter, dated Nov. 27, 1829, describing a plan that had been proposed for securing a refuge to the invalid on the high interior lands of Hawaii, where he might possibly derive vigor from the mountain air.

"Owing to the impaired health of several members of the mission, an effort is about to be made for ascertaining, in the fullest manner possible, whether any thing can be done to secure to this mission the services of those who, by great expense, have been brought to these islands, but are now ing under the pressure of labor and the heat of a trop-climate. Our hearts ache while we look upon one and her of our little band, and see them drooping, and bear-in their hodies the seeds of premature decay; and we obliged to regard them either as candidates for a re-d to their native land, or the marked victims for an grave.

ers. Andrews and Green, Dr. Judd, and myself, "Mesars. Andrews and Green," Dr. Judd, and myself, are at this place [Kasaroa] destined for Weimea, an inhad and mountainous district in the region of Maunakea, said to possess a cool atmosphere, and advantages for a comfortable residence; where we expect to make a stay of about a fortnight, to accertain whether a missionary station may not be located there, which shall unite, with salubrity of climate, facilities for missionary labor. Should the situation be favorable in these respects, the question whether

return from the North-West Coast.

a station shall be taken there, will be settled in a general meeting, which is expected to take place at Oahn immedi-ately after our return thither. We cannot expect, even un-der very favorable circumstances, that a station can be maintained there, without considerable expense of money, and great excits. maintained there, without considerable expense of money, and great sacrifices on the part of some individuals of the mission. But it appears to me, that money appropriated to the maintenance of a missionary station in the island, is varify better applied than in removing a missionary home; and that it is better to part with an associate to go into another part of the field, than to part with him to be diamised from the missionary service."

another part of the field, than to part with him to be dismissed from the missionary service."

Mr. Chamberlain's appropriate duty is, to superintend the secular concerns of the mission. In this department he has given entire satisfaction to his brethren, and to the Committee, and has added much to the efficiency of the mission. He has, also, been assiduous in teaching and in overseeing the schools. It will be seen, that he asks for assistance, and it is certainly desirable that he should have it, and that a man likeminded with himself, should be associated with him.

him.

"I am warned, by the return of some of my brethren, by "I am warned, by the return of some of my brethren, by
the failing healths of others, and by what I feel in myself,
that I am liable to be laid aside; and it would give me
great satisfaction to see on the ground some one, who could
be spared from other labors to devote his time to the work
of my department, should my health fail. I have sometimes
felt that an assistant in my particular duties would be of
great service to me—an assistant that could take off some
of the heavy part of my work, such as packing and shipping supplies for the stations. Such aid would enable me to
devote more time to the people, and allow me more time
for teaching and examining schools, and would remove from
me a very considerable weight of care."

Mr. Clark, in a letter written about the same time, was

nor teaching and examining seniors, and would remove from me a very considerable weight of care."

Mr. Clark, in a letter written about the same time, urges very judiciously the importance of sending another reinforcement to the islands.

"Will not the churcles send us more help? Now is emphatically the time to work here. I well remember, before the late reinforcement left America, some were disposed to think the Sandwich Islands had their full share of missionaries. This may be true, when compared with other parts of the heathen world. But would it be policy at present to distribute missionaries equally over every part of the heathen world? Bloud we go to work thus in clearing up and cultivating a piece of land? Is it not better to watch the leadings of Pavidence, and wherever a favorable opening is presented, step in and do our work well? Then we shall be prepared, with renewed strength and resources, to direct our attention to some other part of the great field. In this way, we shall bring part of the leadnen to aid in converting the rest."

The Prudential Committee, in their address on the denand for increased hissionary exertion, ask for at least tree additional laboren for these islands, to be sent with-out much delay. And mong the hundreds who are entering be ministry this year, are there not so many, whose dispoine and circumstances enable them to enter that listant, but most intersting field !

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[Further Proceedings.]

Power of the Board of Missions.—This subject, mentioned in our last, occasioned a long debate, in which Messers, Ross, W. Wisns. Catheart, White, Jenkin, Boyd, Beecher, Green, Jennies, M'Auley, Russell, Lathrop and Young participated. At last, the following tote was passed without a dissentig voice: "In answer to the questions propounded by ne Presbyteries of Union and French Broad, the Assembly xould say, that though they do not recognise in the Boare of Missions, the authority to sit in judgment upon the orhodoxy or morality of any minister who is in good standing in his own Presbytery, yet from the necessity of the case new must exercise their own sound discretion upon the exped ency or inexpediency of appointing or withholding an appintment, from any applicant, holding themselves amenable of the General Assembly for all their official acts."

official acts."

Intercourse.—An interesting letter was read before the Assembly, and directed to be forwarded to the Protestant brethren in France, with whom a friendly and cheering correspondence has been kept up for two years past. A committee has been appointed to draft a minute expressive of the views and feeling of the Assembly respecting the persecution of their Putestant brethren of the cantons of Switzerland. A Committee has been appointed to the properties of the persecution of their Putestant brethren of the cantons of Switzerland. A Committee was the constituted as secution of their Potestant brethren of the cantons Switzerland. A Committee was also appointed, to p pare a brief letter to the Synod of Ulster in Ireland, letter was read from the Rev. Colany Nee, pastor of 34 Ecclesiastical Dission of the Reformed Consiston Department of Aiser, and of Seine, and of Marne, answer to the letter of the last Assembly. Areply is rested.

Board of Missions—On the evening of the 27th, the anniversary of the Board of Missions was held in the First Presbyterian Church. Fortions of the annual report were read, and admessas delicious to the annual report were read, and admessas delicious to the Rev. of Rev. pt. Heckington and the Rev. Mr Ashbridge, of Alabama.

The Sabbath.—The second Tuesday of November next has been set apart by the Assembly, to be observed as a day of fasting and pracer, with reference to the second and pracer.

of fasting and priver, with reference to the proper ob

Missionary College, or Department.—This subject was mentioned in the last Recorder. A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer says: "The Assembly heard the Committee on the subject of establishing a new department in the Princeton Searcary, which in my former communication, I denominated a missionary department. On this important question the Assembly had much discussion, but chiefly on one side. All seemed deeply impressed with the importance of the contemplated department. The present aspect of the question is somewhat different from what it was when I last wrote you. The present impression appears to be, that the department should be styled the department of Pastonal Theology, and should be devoted to the cultivation of pastonal qualifications and the true missionary spirit. I doubt whether the Senate Chamber of the United States, has, during the present session of Congress, presented finer specimens of genuine cloquence, or more imposing monuments of intellectual elevation. For more imposing monuments of intellectual elevation. For more increased were borne away by one continual tide of sublime and powerful appeals of elequence, made doubly interesting by the depth and perspicuity of thought by which it was characterised. The result was almost manimous, Missionary College, or Department.—This subject as mentioned in the last Recorder. A correspondent of a N. Y. Observer says: "The Assembly heard the Conthat such a department should be established as soon adequate funds should be realized. Funds to some extending

Board of Education. The report of a cone doings of this Board was adopted, and is as follows, viz.

1. Resolved, That the annual report of the Board of ducation, submitted to the Assembly, be approved, and ablished ueder the direction of the Board.

2. Resolved, That the General Assembly rejoice greatly

in the increasing attention which is paid to; and the grow-ing interest taken in the cause of education in various parts of our Church, and earnestly recommend to all those Pres-byteries and congregations which have not already organiz-ed societies, in this or some other form, the adoption of the ed societies, in this or some other form, the adoption of the plan proposed by the Board of Education in the present re-port.

rt.

3. Resolved, That is view of the great and increasing 3. Resolved. That is view of the great and increasing deficiency of well quabled ministers; and the increasing demand on the part of foreign and domestic missionary and other societies of more laborers, the General Assembly would avail themselves of this and every other opportunity, affectionately to call to this momentous subject the attention of all such congregations and presbyteries as have not yet adopted systematic and efficient plans of co-operation in this great and good work.

4. While the assembly would thus commend its own Board of Education to the churches under their care, yet as many of our churches have already united their efforts with other education societies, therefore resolved, that the churches and Presbyteries should be left to their own addi-

ducation societies, and Presbyteries st therefore resolved, that the deliberate chaice of the particular channel th which their charities shall be given in aid of this great de

partment of benevolence. Western Theological Seminary .- The Commit Western Tracological Seminary.—The Committee to whom was referred the report of this Seminary, reported in favor of its adoption, together with the following resolutions, viz: Resolved, that the sum of \$5,300 be appropriated for the use of said seminary, viz: \$3000 towards the erection of a building, and \$2,300 towards the salary of the profes-

r and teacher.

Resolved, That the Assembly view with lively interest this infant and rising seminary, and recommend it to the churches under their care to aid, by their contributions, the Board of Directors in their efforts to complete their build-ing, and place the institution on a footing of permanent use-fulness.

Theological Seminary at Princeton .- The Directors of the Seminary, whose seats became vacant this year, were re-elected, excepting Dr. Janeway, who has become connected with the Dutch Church: his place was supplied by the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, of New-York. The Assembly have also authorized the erection, on the Seminary's ground, for two buildings, one for a blrazy, and one for a chapel, as zoon as funds can be obtained for that special purpose.

Monthly Concert. A letter was remediate.

Monthly Concert.—A letter was reported by a commit tee, which was intended as the pastoral letter; but its ti-tle was altered to this, "A Letter from the General As about a fortnight, to accertain whether a missionary station has no a total state of the churches under their care on the subject of climate, facilities for missionary labor. Should the sittation be favorable in these respects, the question whether

This is the only intimation yet received of Mr. Green's return from the North-West Coast.

Eds. Her.

Am. Sunday School Union .- A letter from the Mana-Am. Sunday School Union.—A letter from the Managers of this institution was read, inclosing the resolution adopted by that body to establish S. Schools throughout the Valley of the Mississippi, in two years, wherever it is practicable; and requesting the Assembly to take suitable measures for the promotion of the object. On which the Assembly resolved, "That it be earnessly recommended to the pastors and sessions of all our churches and congregations to present this subject to their people and solicit their prayers, and labors, and contributions to aid the Society in the accomplishment of this important work."

Temperance.—On the expanse of the 36th, the Proposition of the second of the second

the accomplishment of this important work."

Temperance.—On the evening of the 26th, the Pennsylvania Temperance Society held its 4th anniversary, with report and addresses. Dr. Edwards addressed the meeting, and preached on the same subject at other times.

Eastern Preaching.—During the sessions of the Assembly, the Rev. Dr. Beecher preached a series of sermons on the subject of the dangers of the church as affected by the peculiar situation of our country, and its securities, bringing into view the responsibilities and duties of American Christians.

can Christians.

Liberia.—After a morning session of the Assembly, Mr.
Mechlin was introduced as Governor of the Colony at Liberia, who had just arrived in Philadelphia from the African Coast. He gave many interesting statements respecting the colony, and answered many inquiries as to the situation, character and prospects of the natives of the country, and of those who have gone from the United States.

REVIVALS.

FROM REV. ELIHU MASON, LE-ROY, N. Y. The revival of religion commenced in this place about the first of January last, and has continued ever since, is necessary to state the previous measures the the first of January last, and has continued ever since. It is necessary to state the previous measures that were pursued, to give a just idea of this work. It is row two years since this church was formed, which consisted of 18 members. At the time of my installation, 15 morths ago, the church kept a day of fasting and prayer, and bound themselves by solemn promise to meet once a week on Saturday evening to pray for a revival, which promises was regarded until they were heard and answored. There was an apparent seriousness upon the minds of the congregation during the most of last summer and fall; and a few individuals were gathered into the fold. On the evening of new-year's day, our young people met for a ball: the members of the church met, at the same time, at my house, to pray for their salvation; and some of the giddy number were proposfolic. rch met, at the same time, at my house, to pray for th and some of the giddy number were powering victed that very evening, while pursuing their can usures. The next Sabbath was our communion seaso ted that very exceeding to the communion season; res. The next Sabbath was our communion season; aditionals were admitted into the church. It was a aditional were admitted word had great effect, and the prescript which were convicted of their four individuals were admitted into the church. It was a most solemn day, and the practiced word had great effect. At our evening conference a number were convicted of their sins, and begged the prayers of God's people. Backsliders humbled themselves before the Lord, and all present seemed to be deeply affected. The week following will long be remembered by the people, as a time when God appeared in his glory to build up Zion. Between 30 and 40 were hopefully converted to Christ, the most of whom, unknown to the church, had been impuiring for some weeks. Almost every family were brought to consider their danger without an interest in Christ. Meetings were full to overflowing, and the voice of joy and praise was heard in the tabernacles of the saints. The greatest number of conversions have been among those who are settled in bife. A few of our Sabbath School children, and a number of people from 50 to 50 years of age, are the subjects of this work. It has been from the beginning a deep, solemn, heartielt work, free from all excesses, as far as our denomination is concerned; and our Methodist brethren who have a society west of us, two or three miles, have conducted their meetings with great propriety, and have received 28 to their communion. west of us, two or three miles, have conducted their meetings with great propriety, and have received 28 to their communion. Eighty-eight since the first of January have joined this church, and six had joined before, making in all 94. Among ourselves and the Methodists there may be 16 who entertain a hope in Christ, who have not joined themselves to any church. Fifteen have joined the church by letter since I came here. I would just notice, as one means which has been peculiarly blessed, frequently visiting from house to house. All the families have been visited three or four times during this revival, either by myself and neighboring ministers, or by the members of the clurch. From the commercement of this work, the Lord's people, in public and in private, have wrestled in prayer, hke Jacob, for the conversion of sinners. They have been greatly united in their fleatrs to promote

pile, in public and in private, have wrestled in prayer, like Jacob, for the conversion of sinners. They have been greatly united in their hearts, and in their efforts to promote his work. The members of the church and the Methodist orethren were greatly united, in preaching to the people the total depravity of the human heart, and Christ as the only state of the land of the Home Missionary.

REVIVALS IN SINGING SCHOOLS. From the Western Recorder.

From the Western Reco-der.

A distant correspondent, with whom we are intimately acquainted, speaks of a revival where he resides, which has been powerful, and at the same time most precious in character. The last inquiry meeting contained no less than eighty anxious souls. This revival, he says, first commenced in the choir of singers, where several are rejoicing in hope, while most of the remainder are solemnly impressed. While the letter was writing, the females of the choir were holding a meeting by themselves, for reliainty While the letter was writing, the manager the ladding a meeting by themselves, for religious conversation holding a meeting by themselves, for religious conversation prayer and singing. A small number of the singers had be prayer and a number still smaller ie inconstant attendants; and a number still smaller manifested a spirit of opposition. But the work was

t hinderest. Here is an example worthy of very special notice. We Here is an example worthy of very special notice. We know the teacher, and have formedy visited his school. Both are highly respectable. Religious influence has been carried into this school, constantly and perseveringly, from its first commencement; and now the blessing of God has been added—a blessing which is extending itself over the

been added—a blessing which is extending uself over the whole face of the congregation.

Christian reader—you who have practically despised for years the whole subject of religious unisteal cultivation—is there not wanting such a redeeming influence as the above, among the singers where you statedly worship? and have you not stood directly in the way of this influence? Nay; have you not been systematically opposing it; as if singing schools, however conducted, must necessarily destroy revivals of religion?

schools, however conducted, must necessarily destroy revivals of religion?

The writer, who is acquainted with revivals, says he has never seen the like before in a singing school. It has been our prividege, however, to record a number of such instances. They are becoming somewhat frequent; and from what we ourselves have witnessed, we are fully convinced that real Christian faithfulness, if found in this department, would be abundantly blessed.

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1830.

REVIVAL IN BOSTON. The St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Herald has the following letter a friend in that place, from a gentleman residing in Bos-

ton, under date of May 9th.

"A powerful revival of religion is now progressing "A powerful revival of religion is now progressing in this city. It commenced about two months ago, in Dr. Beecher's congregation, and has since spread in other congregations. The work goes on silently, but with great power. The meeting of inquiry connected with Salem and Hanover-attreet churches, under the pastoral care of Dr. Beecher, is attended, I am informed, by from 200 to 250 persons every week, including those of all ages and of both sexes. The number of hopeful conversions which take place every week in this congregation, is from eight to ten; and the whole number since the commencement of the work is from lifty to seventy-five. With regard to other congregations. I am not particularly informed; though in several, the work is powerful. It is evident that the Lord has commenced a glorious work in this great, though polluted city."

The New-York Evangelist of May 29th, contains the The New-York Evangelist of May 29th, contains the

following editorial paragraph: "We learn with delightful satisfaction that an un ttention upon the means of grace prevails at Boston. It is apposed that at least 600 persons are now attending the upiny or assions meetings, in the several evangelical hurches of different denominations. It is the Lord's work, and marvellous in our eyes."

As we are located upon the spot, it may be expected of us her to confirm or deny the correctness of these statements, ogether with others on the same subject which were pubshed some weeks ago. In fact, so much has been said abread of a revival in Boston, that our readers may have been surprised at our silence. It is not our practice to publish many particulars concerning a revival, while it is a progress; but in the present case a considerable time has elapsed since the commencement, and there can be no harm in stating what we know.

It is a fact, that a considerable attention to religion has xisted in this city for some time past; and that it commenced in the Salem church, which, since the burning of is meeting-house, is connected with Dr. Beecher's in public worship. It is true, that a large number of persons in

that mained congregation have attended inquiry meeting though we think not so many " every week" as are me med by the writer of the letter. It is true, that the attention extends to all the other societies in the same connexion. It is true, that at one time 600 persons were "attending the inquiry or anxious meetings," in the eight or-thodox Congregational societies in Boston and Dr. Fay', in Charlestown, not to reckon the "evangelical churches of different denominations;" and among these we have heard of some special increase of attention. With the material corrections involved on our statement, the acounts above quoted are true in point of fact.

It ought, however, to be understood, that the characte of "the inquiry or anxious meeting" is not the same here as in most other places in our connection. The meeting is not confined to convicted or anxious shiners, but all are in vited and urged to attend who are willing, although their impressions may be very slightly serious. The consequence is, that probably not more than one third or one half of hose who come, consider themselves as lost sinners, or a iously inquire what they must do to be saved. Therefore we can hardly suppose there have been at one time more than 250 or 300 in the whole, who would in most Congregational societies be reckoned as truly anxious souls, who feel that they are lost. We do not mean to say that a neeting is not useful, where persons attend whose minds are n every grade of serious reflection; we only mean to make the account of things here intelligible, in places where the terms "inquirers" and "inquiry or anxious meetings," have obtained a definite and restricted meaning

The expression, "a powerful work," has a relative meaning, and means more or less according to the senti nents of the speaker or writer. Compared with the revivals of former years, which have been frequent in New England, the present work in Boston, we think, is far from being "powerful." We trust it is, in many happy instana genuine work of the Holy Spirit, and therefore the effect of divine percer. But we are not aware that it has been distinguished by "the powers of the world to come," either in remarkable convisions or conversions.

To t. ese statements we are compelled to add, that the general state of the professing Christians, is not such as to promise a deep, thorough and lasting work, unless they repent and renew their diligence and devotedness. There is no little of the agonizing spirit of prayer, and of untiring noly effort; too little of humility, of tenderness, and holy effort; too of earnest wrestling with God. May we not solicit a remembrance in the prayers of many Christians, and many churches ! This city must be a fountain of health to a arge and extending region; or it must spread far and wide the moral contagion of error and sin. The number of evangelical professors is small, compared with the multitude of the people. Suppose that 600 were anxiously inquiring, or even that as many were hopefully converted, what are they among sixty thousand people? They are but as one in a undred; or as twenty converts in a town containing 2000 inhabitants. O this is still a "great and polluted city," and there are thousands and thousands who must be born

MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.

The Christian Register is very lugubrious about the dimination for some years past of the contribution for widows and orphans, made after the annual Convention sermon. audiences are large, and the collections of money small, compared with former years; and this is entirely owing to the fact that the majority of the Convention have sen preachers of their own sentiments, and liberal Unitarian gentlemen are deprived of the opportunity to contri bute, because they will not sanction such exclusiveness and oppression by their presence. Be it known, therefore, that avails of these contributions are put into common stock, and divided as every applicant has need, whether she he the widow of an Orthodox minister or a Unitarian; and that there is no partiality in the distribution, unless a Unitarian Committee can be supposed to impart too freely to the Orthodox poor. However, a more rational mode of accounting for the smaller contribution, is by attributing it to the decease of the late Lt. Gov. Phillips, whose regular

ractice was to put in a large sum.

The Committee appointed at the late annual meeting, to eport the next morning on the principles which ought to Sendate the election of a Convention preacher, had rather a delicate task. On returning home from that meeting, we cast in our winds what manner of report they could devise, meet the extr-ordinary crisis of affairs; and we sketched down the following principles or rules, which we would have recommended to the Convention to adopt, and make them immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

" I. No person shall be eligible as preacher of the Conention, who is not a member of the same in full and regular

"2. No person shall be chosen preacher, who openly professes to belong to "no party," while he uniformly rith one party: for if he is not of any party, and belongs to

no party," of what party can be be ? "3. This Convention shall ever maintain the principles of the Protestant faith and of republican government; therefore no person shall be declared chosen as preacher of this onvention, unless he have an actual majority of all the ballots which have been collected."

OPINIONS OF OPPONENTS.

There is an old proverb, which teaches a man to learn is character from the censures of his enemies, rather than of his friends ;-a counsel not always safe, but never to be despised. The same counsel may be profitably regarded by religious denominations, as to the endency of their sentiments and practices. The eagle eyes of their opponents may have discovered, what is hidden from their own view and from that of their associates. At any rate, when those who have been their antipodes in dectrine, begin to claim them as brethren in the same faith, it is time to inquire whether the allegation has any basis, or whether it originates in that gainsaying spirit which should

These thoughts were suggested by the perusal of a "Di arse delivered at the dedication of the meeting-ho the Keene Congregational Society, by T. R. S. me unknown person has sent us who styles himse our "friend." This discourse, from John S. 32, is freedom as the effect contemplated by the gospel, and truth as the appointed means to accomplish it." In the course of the discussion, the preacher takes occasion to firm that the Orthodox have abandoned their former ground in several important particulars. Indeed, if he may b lieved, some portion of us have already deserted three ou of the " five points" of our former faith, and are rapidly pre paring to relinquish the remainder. The three article which he considers orthodox writers as having rejected, are the doctrines of election, of original and total moral de ravity, and of regeneration by the special influences of the Holy Spirit. He attributes this change "to the spirit of the age, the love of improvement, the thirst for truth, which has been excited and is every where spreading, as the most formidable enemy of the long cherished theology of the Genevan school." In proof of his assertions he "not only refer to the suppression in the pulpit of the doctrine of election but to discussions now or lately going on in the ranks orthodoxy, the effect of which [in his opinion] must be, lay bare the very roots of the system, and to show that they were never strong enough to sustain its growth and prese ation but for a limited period; -that they are not struck down deep and firm in the soil of everlasting truth."

For the alleged fact of the suppression in the pulpit of the doctrine of election, he adduces no proof. For evidence that we ascribe a self-determining power toward virtue in the human will, and that we by consequence deny the total alienation of the heart from God, he refers to a controvers in the Christian Spectator, and also to the Preliminary Essay to the American edition of Coleridge's Aids to Reflecon. To show what we did believe about regenerated and its Author, he quotes Dr. Woods' Lectures, and the

onal Preacher, Vol. 11, pp National Freacher, the Theological Institution at means whatever can change the it holy. -- Regeneration and of the creating and renewing a without much process. He then assumes, without muc some of us have now adopted i respecting regeneration; which ans of the gospel, without The saving change is wrough the gospel in the use of that

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AMERICAN SUND

Our renders were infor had resolved to establish a separaticable, throughout the V in two years. They will see General Assembly has count ches throughout their bount that the subject excited mu and that the first meetings more animating and effective ing of the 31st of May, consembly and other friends M'Dowell, of Charleston. man of a committee previous which we have not room the the meeting, a corresponder gives the following account.

This report was accepte expressed is a few words a great object; both declarin with doty, they would most scendantly important work, ceeding in interest, every the witnessed. It commenced Dr. Cornelius, that 100 Sued, through his influence, in the space of two years, nearly an hour and a half, tooluntary labor on the part one to six months, to promote several counties in whice or more undertook a con their combined efforts a several counties. Some east of the mountains, several counties. Some of east of the mountains, in their own congregations, or neighborhoods. Several to their respective Presby their other predges. The sions of the General Assessary under the patronage from two to ten schools. American Home Missiona one of its managers. The offered to contribute annually other way which he of this city pledged six memissionary, and to supply ed \$5,000 for his congrega. Tennessee, made the gene Sunday school missionary twenty schools, and give eximitat region of the weacach of the two years! himself to raise \$5,000 for for the church to which he gaged to raise \$100 for ear sums, from \$10 for ear earns, from \$10 for ear and "A Yankee" subscribed. Several interesting briefly, by the gentl

> What was delightful, wa pervaded the meeting, took more than he can amount of money and larately, as the Secretarie Probably the amount of Probably the amount of m to be stated, however, the subscribed at the meeting as many who subscribed their subscriptions. Best include the amount offe this city, which he made It is not correct as has be gentlemen of this city have to that proposed by your zen, whose generous offe excited this deep interes blessing of the Lord in that is touched with love ed in supplication to Go

AMERICAN

On the plan of taking tion Society, on the 4th tion Society is wide awa title page co We wish it were in our relates the origin and pr made by the parent s both in this country a the advance is very gre remove the slave popul this in half a century.

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"The day of our nat that sacred day of residue to "bind up erty to the captives, and that are bound." He blessed are the merci. In his name, let us visit enjoying the rich legating the birth day of ory of those who dare proclaim to the wolld, equal," let us not be guilt in permitting two. gudt in permitting two main in bondage. Fo the South hold these the South hold these a ried on the principal their native land, and a Let us not deceive a "stand off, we are he cease. Let rependant conscience of the national breathe united strour independence returned, ministers and properties and properties of the follohoent of the and thus only may we ing whom we have a geance and recompen geance and recompen-fore Him; all national liver the needy who that hath no helper."

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Scotia, and other places; and has an honorable certificate nal Preacher, Vol. II, pp. 12, 16. Also the Creed of recently given him by the Mayor of Boston. His room is at the Theological Institution at Andover, which says: "No means whatever can change the heart of a sinner and make No. 300, Washington Street, entrance on Suffolk Place. it holy. - Regeneration and sanctification are the effects of the creating and renewing agency of the Holy Spirit."

He then assumes, without much array of arguments, that

some of us have now adopted nearly the Unitarian doctrine

respecting regeneration; which is, that man is converted by

means of the gospel, without a special divine influence

The saving change is wrought, when persons simply obey

the gospel in the use of that ability which God gave them

Now we neither affirm nor deny, respecting the right which Mr. Sullivan has to ascribe such a dereliction of sen-

timent to orthodox men. We are sure he has no ground

for attributing it to them as a body; we believe he makes

too much of the change which may have taken place in any.

But it is certainly unhappy for the truth, if, in pushing our

philosophical speculations and debates, any occasion has been given for such a triumph over the advocates of the

doctrines of grace. It is time to inquire with much solici

tude, whether, in attempting to make the gospel practical

and intelligible, we are, or are not beginning to adulterate the truth and render it rational and acceptable to unsanc-

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Our readers were informed last week, that this Union had resolved to establish a school in every place where it is

practicable, throughout the Valley of the Mississippi, with practication, inroughout the variety of the Ansassappr, within two years. They will see in another column, that the General Assembly has commended the project to the churches throughout their bounds. It appears by the papers, that the subject excited much conversation in Philadelphia,

and that the first meetings were followed up by another still more animating and effective. One was held on the even-ing of the 31st of May, consisting of members of the As-sembly and other friends of the Society; at which Dr.

M'Dowell, of Charleston, presided, and Dr. Fish, chair-

the meeting, a correspondent of the New York Observer gives the following account.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

On the plan of taking collections for the Am. Coloniza-

tion Society, on the 4th of July, the Connecticut Coloniza-

tion Society is wide awake. Their 3d annual report is be

fore us in a handsome pamphlet; and over the top of the

title page conspiretously appears the memento, "Read, circulate, and remember poor Africa on the fourth of July."

thousands more might read it before that day arrives. It

relates the origin and progress of the efforts for colonization,

made by the parent society and by their own auxiliary,

both in this country and at Liberia; and they show that

the advance is very great and encouraging. It regards it

not as a mere dream of hope, that the parent society may

remove the slave population entirely; and avers that the

nation has abundant resources within itself to accomplish

this in half a century. The following is the concluding par-

agraph.

"Yes day of our national jubilee is at band. It falls on that sacred day of rest when he burst the bars of the tomb, who came to "bind up the broken hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound." He still delights a mercy, and has said "blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." In his name, let us visit those who are in prison. While capacing the rich legacy our forefathers, and commenoura-

enjoying the fich legacy our forelathers, and commemorating the birth day of our freedom, and cherishing the memory of those who dared to sound in the ears of royalty and proclaim to the world, that "all men are born free and equal," let us not be unmindful of our inconsistency and gult in permitting two millions of our fellow men yet to remain in bondage. For guilty as a people we all are. If the South hold these slaves, the North—the North, carried on the principal traffic in dragging them originally from their native land, and selling them for "fifthy lucre's sake." Let us not deceive ourselves and say to our brethren, "stand off, we are holier than ye." Let recrimination cease. Let repentance be deep and universal. Let the conscience of the nation awake as that of one man. Let us breathe united strength, and as each anniversary of our independence returns, let the whole country, rulers and ruled, ministers and people, "young men and maidens, old men and children," come up to this work of mercy—nay to the fullihuent of this stern demand of justice; and thus, and thus only may we hope to arrest the anger of that Being whom we have offended, and to whom belongeth veagence and recompense. "All kings shall fall, down be-

rug whom we have offended, and to whom belongeth ve. geance and recompense. "All kings shall fall down be fore Him; all nations shall serve Him. For He shall de liver the needy when he crietle; the poor also, and hir that hath no helper.""

NEW WRITING SCHOOL.

We take the liberty of recommending to our friends the writing school of Mr. Nathaniel T. Chikls. We have sat-

isfied ourselves by personal examination, that Young Ladien

and Gentlemen will find the instruction of the most thorough

kind, and that their opportunity for improvement under his

tuition will be unusually great. He brings good testimoni-

als from gentlemen of distinction in the Bermudas, Nova

enjoying the rich legacy our forefathers, and commenting the birth day of our freedom, and cherishing the m

and of which sin has never deprived them.

PERMANENT FUNDS.

The Editor of the Utica Christian Journal has inadver-tently quoted Dr. Scudder, (whose letter to us was published in the Recorder of May 12th,) as an advocate for per-manent funds. Dr. Scudder's plea is for legacies, which may be devoted either to a permanent fund, or to a fund for current expenses, at the pleasure of the testator. He says othing in favor of making a legacy a perpetual fund, o which only the interest shall be used; and the whole letter eing in the spirit of 'working while the day lasts,' we are nduced rather to infer that he adopts, what the Journal be eves to be the prevailing opinion among Christians, in re gard to permanent funds for our religious charities. If we nderstand him, he would have the friends of Christ impart liberally of their annual income to the treasury of the Lord; occupy their talents and their capital while they are able to do so; and before quitting their stewardship, secure a large portion of what they possess to advance the cause of Christ, rather than leave it as a temptation and snare to their children. Still, every dollar so left may be committed to the directors of benevolent societies for the time being, to be applied to immediate use if they see fit.

ELECTION WEEK IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

For the following brief notices of anniversaries at Conard last week, we are indebted to the Statesman

and last week, we are indebted to the Statesman.

The N. H. Society for the Promotion of Temperance, held its Annual Meeting at the State House, on Wednesday zenning. An interesting Report was read by Jonathan Kittredge, Esq. the Secretary—an able address followed from the Rev. Dr. Lord, President of Dartmouth College—and the Rev. Dr. Lord, President of Dartmouth College—and

man of a committee previously appointed, made a report for which we have not room this week. Of the other part of the meeting, a correspondent of the New York Conserved gives the following account.

This report was accepted, and Drs. Cornelius and Rice expressed is a few words their decided approbation of this great object; both declaring that if they could consistently with day, they would most willingly take hold of this transcendantly important work. After this ensued a scene exceeding in interest, every thing which I had ever before witnessed. It commenced with the pledge on the part of Dr. Cornelius, that 100 Sunday schools should be established, through his influence, in the Valley of the Mississippi, in the space of two years. From that time until 10 o'clock, nearly an hour and a half, there was a succession of offers of voluntary labor on the part of the brethren, of periods from one to aix months, to promote this important work in their respective neighborhoods. Some of those from the west undertook to establish a Sunday school in every part of their several counties in which they reside. In some cases, two or more undertook a county. In others, several engaged by their combined efforts and those of their people, to apply several counties. Some of the brethren from the county east of the mountains, undertook to raise funds—some in their own congregations, others in the congregations in their neighborhoods. Several undertook to present this subject to their other neighborhoods. The Secretary of the Board of Misser.

tredge, Esq. the Secretary—an able address followed from the Rev. Dr. Lord, President of Dartmouth College—and the discussion of the subject was resumed and concluded at the North Meeting House, by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, agent of the Am. Temp. Society.

On the same evening, at the North Meeting House, the Rev. Mr. Putnam, of Portsmouth, preached the annual sermon before the General Convention of Congregational and Prosbyterian Mininters—after which a collection was taken in behalf of the Widows' Charitable Fund.

The Election Sermon on Thursday was delivered by Rev. Mr. Crosby, of Charlestown, and prayers offered by Rev. Mr. Webster, of Hampton.

In the afternoon of Thursday, Mr. Josiah Holbrook, of Boston, gratified a numerous auditory by a Lecture at the Town Hall, on the subject of education, and an exhibition and illustration of some of the common and infant school apparatus. A spirit of inquiry and improvement on this subject, we are happy to find, is abroad in our land—and some organization was effected, and measures taken, with reference thereto, at the close of Mr. H.'s Lecture—of the particulars of which we are not fully informed.

The N. H. Auxdiary Colonization Society held its annual meeting on Thursday evening, at the Brick Meeting House. An appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Lancaster, of Gilmanton, and prayers offered by Rev. Mr. Parker, of Derry. The Reports of the Secretary's Report we hope to give some interesting extracts or facts another week.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

several counties. Some of the brethren from the country east of the mountains, undertook to raise funds—some in their own congregations, others in the congregations in their neighborhoods. Several undertook to present this subject to their respective Presbyteries and Synods, in addition to their other pledges. The Secretary of the Board of Missions of the General Assembly, engaged that each missionary under the patronage of that Board, should establish from two to ten schools each. The co-operation of the American Home Missionary Society was also pledged by one of its managers. The venerable Dr. Green not only offered to contribute annually to the object, but to aid in any other way which he could. A distinguished minister of this city pledged six months labor, as a Sunday school missionary, and to supply his own pulpit. Another pledged S5,000 for his congregation! Another minister, of East Tennessee, made the generous engagement to support a Sunday school missionary for two years, establish himself twenty schools, and give each a library worth twenty dollars in that region of the west, and give in addition \$100 for each of the two years! A gentleman of this city pledged himself to raise \$100 for each of the two years? A gentleman of this city pledged himself to raise \$100 for each object—this it is probable is for the church to which he belongs. Several brethren engaged to raise \$100 for each of the two years? A sentleman of this city pledged himself to raise \$100 for each of the two years? Several interesting and important hints were suggested very briefly, by the gentlemen who apoke.

The meeting was concluded with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Green. It was emplatically a business meeting. It strongly reminded me of the Mancheater missionary meetings. What was delightful, was to see the glowing feeling that pervaded the meeting and that yet no one probably undertook more than he can conveniently perform. The whole amount of money and labor pledged, I cannot state accurately, as the Sucretaries have not yet fusish A Plea for the Sabbath School System, a Discourse, by Prof. Schmucker, of Gettysburg. Prov. 14. 34, "Rightousness exalteth a nation." By righteousness, is mean virtuous conduct, or true piety. Sabbath Schools tend to exalt a nation, by their happy influence on the children, their parents, and their teachers. So they exert an influence on the community at large, by diminishing the number of criminals in our land; by preventing the formation of that species of population, called in Europe canaille or rabble; by preserving the purity and stability of our political institu-tions; by preserving the people from any improper influ ence of the clergy; and by exerting a most salutary influence on the prosperity of the church

The Child's Song Book, for the use of Schools and The Child's Song Book, for the use of Schools and Families; being a selection of favorite airs, with hymns and moral songs, suitable for Infant Instruction. Boston, Richardson, Lord & Holbrook, 1820. This is a very con-venient and useful book for Infant Schools and Families, containing easy tunes and the words adapted to them.

The Quarterly Christian Spectator, June, 1830 .-Contents. Beview of the Fourth Annual Report of the Prison Discipline Society. Review of [English Traveller's] Letters on Revivals of Religion. Review of James' Church Member's Guide. Review of Graham's History of Early Settlements in America. Review of the Lives of Mather and Henry. Review on Missions to China. Review or the early history of the Congregational Churches of New England. Inquiries respecting the doctrine of Imputation. Review of Cox's Sermon on Regeneration. On the system of instruction in the Fellenberg Institution at Hofwyl. Review on religious liberty in Switzerland. Brief notice of Dr. Tyler's Vindication.

The American Journal of Education, and Monthly Lyceum, for June, contains—Judge Williams' Address.
Scientific Tracts. The Fellenberg Institution at Hofwyl.
The Economy of Literary and Religious Institutions. Progress of Lyceums. African Education Society. New-York Common Schools. English Newspapers. Education in Kentucky. Middlesex County Lyceums. Geology. Convention of Teachers. Circular

The Spirit of the Pilgrims for June, contains Commuications : Was Sir Isaac Newton a Unitarian ? Opinions of the Early Christians respecting the Trinity, No. 2. Remarks on Judge Hopkinson's Letter. Reviews: Publications of the Am. Education Society. Publications of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Episcopal Ed. Societies in the Examination of the Review of the Am. Ed oc.: published in the Biblical Repertory at Princeton N. J. with a Postscript. By M. Stuart. Dr. Porter's Analysis of the Principles of Rhetorical Delivery, 3d edition. Mis cellaneous: Shall I send my son to Harvard College ? The doctrine of Divine Influences consistent with the Means. Evangelical Christians improperly called Enthusiasts. The power of Christianity. Recent Publications.

The American National Preacher, for May, contains sermon by Dr. Spring, of New-York, from Mark X. 23, entitled, "Wealth a fearful snare to the soul,"

The Tribune .- Messrs. Carter & Hendee have issued a rerkly paper in the quarto form, under this title, which is conducted by S. P. Holbrook, Esq. It is to furnish literary, scientific and miscellaneous selections from the latest books and periodicals; to devote a space to public amuse ments and good morals, and to exclude altogether religious and political dicussions. Terms §3 a year within sin months-or §3,50 at the close of the year.

Austin's Address.-The Address delivered before the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, on the 27th ult, by J. T. Austin, Esq. has promptly issued from the press of Mr. J. H. Eastburn; and with the accompanying notes, forms a handsome pamphlet of 32 octavo pages. It should be obtained and read by every shop-keep-er, publican, instructer, and parent, and indeed by every friend of good morals and the general peace of society.

EDUCATION REPORTER. The second number of this paper will be issued on the 24th inst.; after which it will be published weekly, under

the editorial charge of A. Rand. Orders solicited.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

New-Bedford, Ms.—By an agreement between the Taveru-keepers, all their bars are closed last Sabbath, and the sale of ardent spirits on that day is peremptorily refused. Col. N. Nelso commenced this reform in his bouse some years ago, and has remained firm unto this day.

Rec. of Times, ubr.

Connecticut.-The Conn. State T. Soc. held its annual Connecticut.—The Conn. State T. Soc. held its annual meeting at New-Haven on the 19th ult. An able report was read by the Secretary, Rev. John Marsh, which will be published. The meeting was eloquently addressed by Hon. Timothy Pitkin, Daniel Frost, Esq. R. M. Sherman, Eq. and Hon. David Daggett. An impulse has been given to the cause by this meeting which will be felt, we

Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—The anniversary was attended at New-York, May 10. It appears from the anneal report that the whole number of missionaries in the U. States and territories is 38, and the number of church-members 6,126. The missions under the control of the Canada conference are in a most flourishing state; the number of persons under religious instruction is estimated at 1,800, pious Indians, 1,100, schools 16, number of children 120. About one fourth part of the children are able to readin the Testament, nearly as many are writing, &c. The receipts of the last year amounted to \$13,128 63; expenditures, \$10,544 88.

New-England Methodist Conference.-This body New-England Methodist Conference.—This body commenced its session in this place on the 20th, and closed on the 26th ult. There were near 100 preachers present, notwithstanding the Conference was divided the last year. There were rising of 100 preachers stationed by Bishop Hedding, who presided in the Conference. The number of Hedding, who presided in the Conference. The number of preachers admitted on trial, and to deacon's and elder's order, as well as the number of church members return, indicate that the last year was a prosperous one. Among the resolutions passed by the Conference was one resolving itself into a Temperance Society, and another, recommending it to all the Societies within the Conference to refrain from the practice of "putting on mourning for the dead."—Rec. of Times.

Methodist Sabbath Schools-At the and the S. S. Union of the Methodist Church, in New York city, about 2000 scholars were present in the Duane street church. Rev. Mr. Matthias and Rev. Mr. Matili deligrants of the control of

Scamen's Cause at Pittsburgh.—A meeting has been held which organized a Pittsburg, Bethel Union; to provide for the moral and religious improvement of sailors and boat-

ORDINATIONS, &c

At Rock Spring Seminary, Illinois, Mr. George Sta-EY, was ordained to the work of an evangelist on the 9th of May. Sermon by the Rev. J. M. Peck.

of May. Sermon by the Rev. J. M. Peck.

A new Unitarian Church at Cincinnati was dedicated on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Messrs. Briggs of Lexington, and and Whitman of Waltham, both in the vicinity of Boston. Hymns were sung, which were also produced by the muses of Massachusetts. They were written by Messr. Fierpont of Boston and Flint of Salem.

At Stonington, Conn. May 27th, Rev. Joseph Whiteless, was ordained over the Congregational Church. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hawes of Hartford.

The conversions of a Protestant Episcopal church was

The corner-stone of a Protestant Episcopal church wallaid at Buenos Ayes on the 5th of April.

NOTICES.

The North Suffolk Association will meet on Tuesday t 15th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the house of the Ro Mr. Pond at Cambridge Port, near the Brick Meeting-hou Full returns are expected from all the churches at a meeting, for the General Association.

The General Association of Cornecticut, together with several benevolent societies, will commence their sessions at Wethersfield on Tuesday next, June 15th.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL THE AUXILIARIES OF THE MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

At the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts S. S. Union, held in the Vestry of Park Street Church, May 25, 1830, it was found by the Treasurer's report, that the Union was more than nine hundred dollars in debt—spirited Resolutions were passed, to encourage and sustain their operations; and at a subsequent meeting of the Managers, it was recommended to take up a Collection in each Sabbath School, on the 24 Sabbath of June next. [See Recorder of May 26th.] If the Collections should average the dollars for each Auxiliary School, the whole amount corder of May 26th.] If the Collections should average ten dollars for each Auxiliary School, the whole amount would not only pay the debt of the Mass. S. S. Union, and the current expenses of the present year, but it would enable the Board to send three or four S. S. Missionaries to labour a whole year in the Valley of the Mississippi. We wish our little S. S. friends and all who may feel disposed to throw in their mite for this interesting object, would think of the good that might thus be accomplished for the rising generation at the West.

Pastors and Superintendents are respectfully requested to use their influence in favor of this important object.

By order of the Board, A. BULLARD, See'y.

Boston, June 7, 1830.

to be be set or bout the same time, another was lashed on a can tich was loaded and fired.

Flight of Bolivar.—A revolution headed by Gen. Urdaneta, the former friend and firm supporter of Gen. Bolivar, took place at Bogota on the 22d of April. The whole var, took place at Bogota on the 22d of April. The whole country declared itself in favor of Venezuela; Bolivar with General O'Leary, and a few followers, fied with the utmost precipitation towards Carthagena, in order it was presumed to get out of the country. His destination was not known; but his power is completely at an end.

trust, throughout the State. Daniel Frost, Esq. was unaninously chosen General Agent for the Society for the ensuing year. This measure will meet the approbation of exy friend of Temperance in the State—and there cannot be a doubt that the means for carrying it into effect will be promptly and cherefully provided. A hare fragment of what is saved by the Temperance reformation, would assist in a dozen agencies.—The Secretary reports the addition of 2040 names to the "State TemperanceRecord," making the whole number 22,532. [Conn. Obs.]

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Conversion of Jevs.—On Wednesday last, 12 young men of the Jewish persuasion, anxious to renounce the doctrines of their forefathers, were baptized at St. James's Clurch. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London, after the Rector had gone through the morning service to the second lesson. During the whole of the ceremony, which was read in a most impressive description, and amongst those who stood as godfathers for the young men, were Hendrich that the hoptized several following the service to the second lesson. During the whole of the ceremony, which was read in a most impressive description, and amongst those who stood as godfathers for the young men, were Hendrich that the second lesson by a proportion of the mission.

Cherokee Mission.—The Hartford Secretary containes the feet extracts of a letter from the Rev. Exan Jones, dated Valley Towns, April 18. He gives the pleasing intelligence that on the preceding Sabbath he hoptized seven full Cherokees, four males and three females. There were also 46 inquirers, who had placed themselves under the special care and instruction of the mission.

Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—The anniversary was attended at New-York, May 10. It appears from the annal report that the whole

ment of death. We have not yet seen a list of acts.

We acknowledge our obligations to the Hon. Mr. Sprague, of Maine, for a copy of his speech in the Senate on the removal of the Indians.

The Editors of the New-York Journal of Commerce wave made themselves responsible to the public for the truth of the subjoined alarming statement.

truth of the subjoined alarming statement.

"In relation to the Indian bill, we have the best authority for saying, that the bill would have been rejected by a considerable majority, if the members had received any premonition as to the stand the President would take upon the Maysville Road Bill. The decision was carefully concealed, lest it should endanger the passage of the Indian bill; and in the mean time, all the machinery of party was put in motion to induce the friends of the Administration to subserve the views of the Executive. It was boddy avowed by some of the party, that they would never have yielded their private judgments to the solicitations of their party friends, could they have dreamed that the President would succumb to the South, and abandon his former established principles, for the purpose of vainly endeavoring to pacify principles, for the purpose of vainly endeavoring to pacify S. Carolina and Virginia."

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. The session closed on Monday last, having continu

SENATE. Bills passed : to establish the Boston and SENTE. Balls passed: to establish the boston and Lowell Rail Road Corporation; to authorize the Union Marine Insurance Company to reduce capital; to establish the Boundary Line between the town of Springfield and Ludlow, in the county of Hampden; to alter the term of the Supreme Judicial Court in the county of Bristol; to provide a special term for the Supreme Judicial Court within and for the county of Essex; to of Bristol; to provide a special term for the Supreme Judicial Count within and for the county of Essex; to revive and continue in force an act establishing a corporation by the name of the Social Insurance Company; concerning the jurisdiction of the Police Court in the city of Boston; to reduce the capital stock of the American Bank; in addition to an act to incorporate the Franklin Rail Road Company; prescribing the duties of Registers of deeds. [The same passed the House.] Resolves passed: in relation to improvements in the State House; providing for a Map of the State. Ordered, On motion of Mr. Thacher, that the Committee on Parishes be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law for the support of the ministry by taxation.

Referred to next assion: the subject of authorizing the registry of deeds by Town Clerks; orders relating to set-off on executions; relating to retrenchment, and the settlement of a states in which Judges of Probate have an interest.

lating to set-off on executions; relating to retrenenment, and the settlement of estates in which Judges of
Probate have an interest.

Howse. Bills passed: to incorporate the Woodbridge School; authorizing Treasurer to borrow \$120000; to provide a special term of the Supreme Court
in the county of Essex; to establish the Boston and
Lowell Rail Road Corporation.

Resolves passed: to authorize the Treasurer to borrow \$120,000; for erecting a fire proof room in the
State House; on the Massachusetts claim; authorizing
appropriations for a survey of the Commonwealth.

The Committee on Education were instructed to inquire into the expediency of creating a School Fund in
this State, by appropriating money which may be received from the General Government for militia services. Claims on tho same money have been put in, on
behalf of the Franklin Rail Road Company and the
Hampshire and Vt. Canal Company. All deferred.

Referred to the next session: that part of the Governor's speech which relates to Education; also, that
part which relates to medical science; report of Committee on the Militia; orders on abolishing Courts Mantial; on amending the laws relative to exemption from
military date: report on the law respecting the banns

tial : on amending the laws relative to exemption from

military duty; report on the law respecting the banns of matrimony; subject of providing greater security in relation to the payment of bank bitls.

Many orders of notice passed, and business was prepared in other ways for the next Legislature.

Nathan Heard, of Worcester, has been chosen Major General of the 6th Division, in place of Franklin Greater regard. gory, resigned.

SYNOPSIS OF GOV. LINCOLN'S SPEECH

Butter influence in favor of this important object.

By order of the Board, A. BULLARD, See'y.

Boston, June 7, 1850.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

England.—The King of England has been for some time indisposed; his complant is understood to be the dropsy in the chest. A hill for the amendment of the Poor Laws, was under discussion in the House of Common.

Great Britain.—The hill before Parliament for the refer of the Lews was not, for the present, it was understood to be suited to such a such a such content of the presentation of petitions on that important adjusted the superfluence of the House of Common with a view to make great modifications in the laws on the Association in Dublin, under the name of "The Society of the Friends of Ireland of all Religious persuasions. The Frochamation redering the suppression of the Association in Dublin, under the name of "The Society of the Friends of Ireland of all Religious persuasions. The Frochamation redering the suppression of the Association in Dublin, under the name of "The Society of the Friends of Ireland of all Religious persuasions. The Frochamation created great sensation. It appears the subject of Usury. The Lord Lieut. Gen. Governor of the Association in Dublin, under the name of "The Society of the Friends of Ireland of all Religious persuasions." The Frochamation created great sensation. It appears the subject of the monatoriate of a gentleman from Sierra Leone, that no less that eleven shave vessels were there, waiting for the subject of the monatoriation, many of which had been thoused food the Sun, Moon, and Siars, and ten thousand dollars; he said the subject of the contemplated cannot be recent prevalence of war among some of the native tribes on the coast not far from Liberia.

A Monster—The same paper gives an account of a Sun, Moon, and Siars, and ten thousand dollars; he is a big beauthy, for Sierra Leone.

Natice Mary in Africa.—The Herald mentions the recent prevalence of war among some of the native tribes on the coast not far from Liberia.

A From the Gazette.

The speech of Gov. Lincoln, which we publish this day,

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

POMESTIC SUMMARY.

Election in New Hampshire.—The Legislature convened at Concord on Wednesday last. Matthew Harvey was declared to be Governor elect, by a plurality of hearly 4000 votes out of 42,441. The Senators chosen by the people were, J. F. Parrott, J. Freese, F. G. Stark, J. M. Harper, E. Wentworth, W. Bixby, B. Evans, L. Chamberlain, E. Miller, S. Carthand. Mr. Chadwick, chosen for No. 5, declined; and H. B. Rust was elected in Convention to fill the vacancy. Among the

prople, Mr. Rust had received but 57 votes, and D. Bark-er, Jr. 1947. To fill a vacancy in No. 10, E. Jackson, Jr. wa chosen. Mr. Harper, is President of the Senate; James B. Thernton, (Lately appointed Second Comproller of the U.S. Treasury in place of Isaac Hill,) is Speaker of

Navy Agent.—The nomination of Daniel D. Brodhead to be navy agent here, in the place of Mr. Harris, had been confirmed by the Schate.

confirmed by the Schate.

The American Charge d'Affaires at Copenhagen, Mr.
Wheaton, has accomplished his negotiation respecting the
American claims on the Danish government.

Mr. McLane, our Minister to London, has written private letters to his friends, stating that no advances had

vate letters to his friends, stating that no advances had been made in the negociation respecting the Colonial Trade, but that the matter stood as it did two year ago. There is very little probability of any thing being done that will be important to the interests of this country.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

Indian Wars.—Among the North Western Indians, war a raging and extending. On one side the Winnebagoes, Sioux and Menominies are engaged, against the Potawatanics, Jacks and Foxes.

mits, Jacks and Foxes.

Moral Corruption.—A prominent Jackson Senator is said to have affirmed on the floor of that House, that the President had nominated to them for office one person who had seduced his wife's sister, one who had been guilty of forgery, and one who had been convicted of an attempt to mander.

number.

Lunatic Hospital.—The Council have decided upon Worcester, as the location of the Lunatic Hospital; and it is left with the Governor to select one of the several sites mentioned in the place, provided the town appropriate \$2,500 towards the erection of the building.

\$2,500 towards the erection of the building.

In Worcester, on election day, four lads were badly burned by the explosion of a quantity of guppowder they had procured for the purpose of firing a small camoon.

Lightning at Sea.—The packet ship Boston, of this port, was struck with lightning on the 25th ah on her paspage from Charleston, and burnt to the water's edge. The passengers and crew narrowly escaped, with the lost of nearly all their property, and were taken up by another vessel in a few days, and have arrived safe. Our young lady died in the boat, in consequence of fatigue and exposure. Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin was on board, and has presented Capt. Mackay with \$500 since their arrival here.

A letter from Bangor, received in Portland, says.—

A letter from Bangor, received in Portland, says,—
"There was an attempt made on Sunday last to burn the
business part of Bangor. Some villain or villains set fire
to Mr. Hill's Cabinet Maker's Shop, but the fire was discovered before it had made much progress."

Edward Smith, mate of the brig Colombo from Boston, has been sentenced at Charleston, to pay a fine of \$2000, and to be imprisoned twelve months, for circulating "Walker's Appeal" among the negroes.

The Salem Murder again.—Palmer, who was arrested at Belfant, has been removed to the initial section.

at Belfast, has been removed to the jail in Salem. The whoie number now in Prison, charged with the murder of whose number now in Prison, charged with the morder of Mr. White, either as principals or accessaries, is seven, viz: Richard Crowninshield, Jr., George Crosminshield, Daniel Chase, Benjamin Selman, Joseph J. Rampp, Jr., John Francis Knapp, and John Carr R. Palmer.—Palmer, like the others, is a young man of good personal appear-ance, prepossessing manners, and of good education. He was a prisoner two years in the Thomaston State Prison, was a prisoner two years in the Thomaston State Prison, and had for many years before been the intimate associate of the Crowninshields.—The Knapps are the same young men who a few weeks ago pretended to have been attacked by highwaymen, on the road, near Wenham Pond, an account of which was published in the newspapers, J. J. K. acknowledges that the whole was a fabrication.

Salem Gaz. Salem Gaz.

In this city, Mr. Oscar D. Holden, to Miss Mary-Ana Nyatt; Mr. Lyman T. Trask, of Roxbury, to Miss Car-dine W. Valentine. In Roxbury, Mr. Wm. Keith, Jr. to Miss Harriet Whit-

oline W. Valentine.

In Roxbury, Mr. Wm. Keith, Jr. to Miss Harriet Whittemore.—In Beverly, Mr. Augustus Roundy, to Miss Alice Foster; Mr. Joshus Wallis, to Miss Mary Gould.—In Gloucester, Mr. Richard Perkins, to Miss Hannah Adams.—In Nanucket, Mr. William C. Dorman, to Miss Susan Allen.—In Plymouth, Mr. Ichabod W. Thompson, of Plympton, to Miss Susan Churchill; Rev. Hersey B. Goodwin, of Concord, to Miss Lucretia Ann Watson.—In Mattepoisett, Mr. Dennis Haskell, to Miss Sylvin Davis.—In Rochester, Mr. Joseph E. Smith, to Miss Syrah C. Skiff.—In Taunton, Mr. George S. Hoard, of Middleborough, to Miss Vodicia Baker.

In Granby, Mr. Simeon Nash, of South Hadley, to Miss Betsey Chapin, of G.—In Peru, Mr. Theodore Barrows, of Hinsdale, to Miss Clariesa Leland, of P.—In Westhampton, Mr. Nathan Burt, to Miss Climena Bates.

In Whitesboro' Rev. Channecy E. Goodrich, of Salisbury, N. Y. to Miss Margaret Tracy, daughter of the late Wm. G. Tracy, Esq. of Whitesboro'.

At Dover, N. H., Rev. Amos Blanchard, Jr. of Lowell, Mass. to Miss Caroline R. Draper, daughter of Mr. Leonard Draper.

In Keene, N. H. Mr. Horace Whitcomb, to Miss Eliza Ann Mason, both of Boston; Mr. Benjamin Fay, of Fitzwilliam, to Miss Abigail Ross, of Jaffrey, Mr. Ahira Pelton, to Miss Mary Alexander, both of Troy.—In Hubbardston, Mr. Caleb Perry, of Troy, N. H. to Miss Caroline Bennett, of H.

In the city of New-York, Rev. Wm. Twining, of Great

ton, Mr. Caleb Perry, of Troy, N. H. to Miss Caroline Bennett, of H. In the city of New-York, Rev. Wm. Twining, of Great Falls, N. H. to Miss Margaret Eliza Johnson. In Granville, Ohio, Rev. Addison Kingsbury, of Belpre, Ohio, to Miss Emma Little, of Boscawen—In Lebanon, Mr. David Stowell, Jr. Preceptor in Pinkerton Academy, Derry, to Miss Lydia Emeline Porter, of Lebanon.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, aged 57.

In Dorchester, Mrs. Catharine Downer, wife of Mr. Samuel D. 61.—In Beverly, Mr. Wm. Lovett, 62.—In Manchester, Mrs. Saily Morgan, 78, wife of Capt. Israel M.; Mrs. Efia Stone, 34, widow of the late Mr. W. S.—In Sharon, Mr. George Randall, 21, formerly of this city.—In Kennebunk, Mrs. Judith, wife of Mr. David Thompson.—In Eastport, very suddenly, Mr. Nathan Lunt, 72.—In New-Haven, Rev. Leanc Kimball, pastor of the Baptist church in Wallingford, 46.

In Northampton, J. Edwards Dwight, youngest son of Col. Cecil Dwight, 16; Mrs. Lucy Smith, wife of Mr. Zebina Smith, 46.—In Williamsburgh, Dea. Zechariah Mayhew, 73, a native of Martha's Vineyard.—In Easthampton, May 30, Mr. Aaron Clapp.

At Randolph, Mr. Aaron French, aged 25, a member of the Junior class in Amberst College. [An obituary notice]

the Junior class in Amherst College. [An obituary notice is received, without the name of the writer, and is therefore omitted.]
In Dunbarton, N. H. suddenly, Capt. Shubael Tenney, 60.—In Salem, Mr. Mrs. Ruth Miller, wife of Gen. James

Miller, 50.

In Plymouth, Miss Esther Philips Holmes, in her 22d year; Beza Hayward, Eq. 78.—In Carver, Miss Molly Holmes, at an advanced age.
In Charleston, S. C. Mr. Charles William Ranlet, of Newburyport, Ms. aged about 26.

NEW ROOKS

tian Hearer, by Rev. E. Bickersteth.—The Philosophy of Religion, by Thos. Dick.—Life of Rev. Risdon Darracott.—Village Discourses, by Rev. Thos. Scott.

—Village Discourses, by Rev. Thos. Scots.
They propose soon to publish, for themselves and other booksellers,—The Christian Student, by Rev. E. Bickersteth.—The Scenery of the Heavens Displayed, by Thos.—Dick.—Watts' Guide to Prayer, with improvements.—Matheson's Advice to Religious Inquirers.—Chitty on Dills. Frookfield, June 4, 1830.

FOR SALE,

BY ROBERT L. BIRD. No. 6, India Street.
English Hair Cloths from 15 to 27 inches wide.
Blue Diaper Webb.
Paper Hangings and Borders.
Yellow Floss Silk.
Worsted Damask. 6w June 9.

JOHN ASHTON'S

MUSIC & UMBRELLA STORE, No. 197 Washington Street, (formerly 20 Marlboro-St.) HAS for sale a large assortment of superior IVORY andle UMBRELLAS, Italian Silk, Cane sticked do. a light

handle UMBRELLAS, Italiau Silk, Cane succeed of a night article for summer use—Gingham Oil cloth and Cotton do. As great variety of PARASOLS as can be found in the city, by the doz. or single—wholebone—oiled eikle—calank cane—Rattan—with a large variety of walking canes J. A. isaports and manufactures MUSICAL INSTRU-MENTS of all kinds, particularly Kent Bugles; French Horns; Bassoons; Clarionets; Patent and common Flutes; Horns; Bassoons; Clarionets; Patent and common Fintes; Double Basses; Violincellos; superior Viglins in cases; Patent BUGLE HARMONICAS, a new and beautiful

Instrument.

Music for the Piano Forte published weekly, together with G. Graupner's Catalogue making as good an assortment as can be found in this city.

3G-Those Gentlemen buying Violin and Violincello strings for country trade will find it to their interest to call, as a great assortment is always to be found at this store.

N. B. Old Umbrellas and Parasols newly covered and repaired.—Musical instruments repaired. eop2m June 9.

POETRY.

From the Connecticut Observer. ON THE DEATH OF THE REV. MR. HAWLEY, Missionary of the Hartford Sabbath School Union, who perished during his labors in the State of Illinois, while attempting to ford a branch of Kaskaskia, January 18th,

1830.
Cold sweep the waters o'er thee. Thou hast found 'Mid all the ardor of thy youthful zeal,
And self-devotion to the Master's cause
An unexpected bed.—The ice-swoln tides
Of the Kaskaskia, shall no more resound

Of the Kaskaskia, shall no more resound
To the wild struggle of thy failing steed,
Nor that deep plunge which gave thy soul to God,
Say, "mid thy journeyings o'er the snow-clad waste
Of you lone prairie, on that fearful day
When Death was by thy side, where dwelt thy thought?
Upon thy angel-mission, or the scenes
Of thy lov'd home, with all its sheltering trees
And tuneful sound of waters!—Didst thou hope
When heaven's pure seed should blossom in the soil
Of the far Illinois, again to sit
Around that fire-side and recount thy toils,
Mingling thy prayers with those who fondly nurs'd
Thy tender infancy!—Now there are tears
In that abode, where 'er thy cherish'd name Thy tender infancy !—Now there are tears In that abode, whene'er thy cherish'd name Breaks from the trembling lip. Oh! ye who mourn With hoary temples o'er the smitten son Slain in his Saviour's cause, know ye that pain Shall never vex him more !—Peril and change, And winter's blast and summer's sulty ray And sinful snare, what are they note to him But dim-remember'd names !—If 'twere so sweet To have a son on earth, where every ill Might point a sword against his heart, and pierce Your own through his,—are ye not doubly blest To have a son in Hauen! I have yellow the sweet I hartford, May 18th, 1830.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRES-SION OF INTEMPERANCE.

An Address was delivered in St. Paul's Church on Thursday evening, by Hon. James T. Austin, before the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance. Speaker remarked upon the inefficacy of legislative enactments in preventing the unlicensed traffic in ardent spirits, when unsustained by public sentiment. The price we had ments in preventing to when unsustained by public sentiment. The price we had to pay for the blessings of a free government, was the trouble of carrying it on. Public officers, therefore, must not only be sustained in the discharge of their duties, but all good citizens must co-operate. What was wanted, and what the society aimed at, was reformation in public opinion. This had been in some measure effected. It was now decidedly vulgar to indulge in the use of ardent spirits. It was hoped that the time would arrive, when there would be no ground for the odium cast upon us by a traveller, who recorded, that "in America the mail coaches stopped every five miles to redet the horses, and brandy the gentlemen." We wish a full measure of success to this Society, which was the pioneer in the good work of reformation, and trust it will find an auxiliary in the bosom of every philanthropist. [Ch. Watchman.]

THE NORTHERN BAPTIST ED. SOCIETY Held their first annual meeting on Wednesday af-ternoon, in the Federal-Street Baptist Meeting House. The Rev. Mr. Welsh, of Warren, R. I. made the introductory prayer. The Report of the Trustees was read by the Secretary, Rev. Ebenezer Nelson.—

was read by the Secretary, Rev. Ebenezer Nelson.—
It detailed the recent operations of the Board, the
state of the Society's funds, and the necessity of increasing efforts to replenish the Treasury. The Society has now under its patronage, 52 beneficiaries, and
virtually stands pledged to assist a larger number,
when coming regularly recommended.

The Report was accepted; and the Rev. Mr.
Choules, of Newport, R. I—the Rev. Peter Chase,
from Vermont—the Rev. Professor Ripley, of the
Newton Institution—the Rev. Mr. Knowles, of this
city—the Rev. Mr. Thresher, late of Portland—and
the Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Charlestown, severally spoke
on the occasion. Their remarks were strikingly adaptthe Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Charlestown, severally spoke on the occasion. Their remarks were strikingly adaptical to exhibit the value of Education, its utility in the arduous and responsible work of the Sacred Ministry, and the necessity of adopting measures by which its benefits shall be liberally imparted to young men who may be called to preach the gospel, and who may be regularly introduced by the churches to which they belong. This Society, late the Massachusetts Baptist Education Society, has changed its name, in the prospect of diffusing its blessings more widely, and in the hope too of interesting a more extended circle of friends and patrons. When it shall be more fully known to the churches in the neighbouring States, that it extends its aid more widely than heretofore, it is confidently hoped that the generous spirit of Bap tist friends will sustain its objects, as extensively as it would spread abroad its blessings.—[Ch. Watchman.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF MASSA-

CHUSETTS.

This Society held their annual meeting on Wednesday evening last, at the Febrral Street Baptist Meeting-House. The Annual Report was read by the Secretary, Rev. H. MALCON. It appeared by this Report, that \$1295 had been voted to assist feeble churches in maintaining the preached gospet, and \$1025 for Missionary labours—equal to the support of an individual in these arduous works, for 22 years and 9 mouths. In all the instances in which churches have been assisted, it has been a condition that they should supply preaching for the same term of time as is paid for by the Missionary Society. This money has been expanded in eleven different States, viz.—In Maine, \$305—Vermont, \$165—N. Hamphire \$255—Phansylvania, \$100—N. Jersey, \$55—Ohio, \$265—Pon. Varolina, \$65—Himois \$265—Total, \$2310. The whole amount expended in Missionary service, and for the churches, in the 29 years of the Society's exience, about \$55,000—equal to 211 years Missionary labour. The Report noticed a fact, well-deserving a place in that document, that there was a disposition too prevalent in many country towns, to divide small churches, and to form two from one, which can but just support itself. This has led to the building of new meeting houses, which has brought an inconvenient debt on small communities, and led to the nappointment of deacons, in some instances, of persons not qualified for the office. These debts have led to the taxing of the Missionary Society for the help of these feeble churches, of which there now are, in our States, 1500 without Ministers.

The grateful and pleasing communication which follows is from the Rev. Mr. Jerson, to the Editor, with a request that it may neces in the Watchman.

The grateful and pleasing communication which follows is from the Rev. Mr. Junson, to the Editor, with a request that it may appear in the Watchman.

the Rey, Mr. Jensos, to the Editor, with a request that it may appear in the Watchman.

A. Jensos desires to thank his correspondents for their kind and consoling communications, and to beg, that they will not think him wanting in due respect or gratitude, if he finds himself unable to make distinct replies. He feels that his time is short, and that he must devote it all to Missionary scork. It may seem selfish and unreasonable for him to request a continuation of their favours, after making such communication. But he cannot, without pain, think of relinquishing one great source of social and spiritual enjoyment. There are instances, in which he has kept letters, many years, for escasional perusal, without ever being able to neknowledge them. But all communication of distant spirits, united to Christ, will be known and acknowledged, when they meet before the throne.

Christ, will be known and an absolute proceedings of the cannot let this favourable opportunity pass, without earnestly catreating his personal friends and all interested in the success of the Burman Mission, to remember him and his associates at the throne of grace, and to pray that they may be led "into the paths of mortification and death," and thus become acquainted with the mysteries of the divine life, and be enabled to impart them successfully to thousands of immortal souls.

Madmein, Jane 5.

OUTLINES OF SCIENCE.

In lecturing on astronomy before a popular audience, it is not necessary to go back to the times when the shepherds, on the plains of the East, first began to observe the stars. Of the thousand hypotheses that have been entertained, not one d be mentioned. Even the great names that need be mentioned. Even the great names that have been identified with the science,—from Ptole-mey and Copernicus down to Newton and La-place,—much as they glorify human nature, might be passed over. They are not necessary in plabe passed over. They are not necessary in pla-cing before common minds, a distinct and intelli-gible idea of the mechanism of the heavens.— The grand outlines of the science, as it now exists, are what such an audience want; and these can are what such an audience want; and these van be brought within the compass of a very few lectures. Let the subject be set forth in its su-blime simplicity, and the celestial machinery shall blime simplicity, and the structure of a be comprehended as easily as the structure of a The same is true of any other science .watch. It is not necessary or desirable to go into minute and intricate details. They would be entirely out of place, evincing the pedantry rather than the judgment of the lecturer. It might be possible, perhaps on the subject of dectricity, to spin the

ectures out to the number of fifteen or twenty; but it would be utterly unnecessary. Any sensi-ble person, who had never heard of electricity, might be made to comprehend perfectly, in three hours, the grandest discovery of Franklin; name-ly, the identity of lightning with the electric spark; and the principles upon which the light-ning rod operates to protect buildings from its de-stroying power. If it be urged that such knowledge is superficial, the answer is, it is much better Walker's Address.

EARLY RISING.

The present beautiful season of the year, when the mornings are long, and peculiarly pleasant, is the time when this subject may be

vantageously considered in a practical manner.

Early rising is a habit so easily acquired, so necessary to the despatch of every business, so advantageous to health, and so important to devotion, that, except in cases of necessity, it cannot be dispensed with by any prudent and diligent

Thanks to the goodness of God, and the fostering hands of our kind parents, this habit is so formed in some of us, that we should think it a cruel punishment to be confined to our beds after the usual early hour. Let us prize and preserve this profitable practice; and let us habituate all our children and servants to consider lying in bed after day-light as one of the ills of the aged and the sick, and not as an enjoyment to people in a state of perfect health.

If any of us have been so unfortunate as to

have acquired the idle habit of laying late in bed, have acquired the idle habit of laying late in bed, let us get rid of it. Nothing is easier. A habit is nothing but a repetition of single acts; and bad habits are to be broke as they were formed, that is, by degrees. Let a person accustomed to sleep till eight in the morning, rise the first week in April at a quarter before eight, the second week at half after seven, the third at a quarter after seven, and the fourth at seven: let him continue this method till the end of July, subtracting one quarter of an hour each week from sleep, and he will accomplish the work, that at first sight appears so difficult. It is not a stride, it is a such ssion of short steps, that conveys us from the foot to the top of a mountain. Early rising is a great gain of time; and should the learner just now supposed, rise all the harvest month at four instead of eight, he would make that month equal o five weeks of his former indolent life.

Country business cannot be despatched with-out early rising. In spring, summer and autumn, the cool of the morning is the time both for the pleasure and the riddance of work; and in the inter, the stores of the year are to be prepared for sale, and carried to market. The crop of next year, too, is to be set, or prepared for. Evenext year, too, is to be set, or prepared for. Every business worth doing at all, is worth doing well, and as most businesses consist of a multipl city of affairs, it is impossible to disentangle each om another, to put all in a regular train, and to arrange the whole so that nothing may be neg-lected, without coolness and clearness of thinking, as well as indefatigable application. The mornng is necessary to all this, and the time and the nanner of setting out generally determine the access or the listlessness of the day. Beside, all ses are subject to accidents, and to set forward early is to provide for the repair, if not for the prevention of them. It is a fine saying of the prevention of them. It is a fine saying of Job, If my land cry against me, or the furrows therecomplain, let thistles grow instead of wheat, and

ckle instead of barley.

Lying long and late in bed impairs the health, generates diseases, and in the end destroys the lives of multitudes. It is an intemperance of the most pernicious kind, having nothing to recommend it nothing to set against its ten thousand mischiev-ous consequences, for to be asleep is to be dead for the time. This tyrannical habit attacks life in its essential powers, it makes the blood forget its way, and creep lazily along the veins, it relaxes the fibres, unstrings the nerves, evaporates the animal spirits, saddens the soul, dulls the fancy, subdues and stupifies a man to such a degree, tha he, the lord of the creation, bath no appetite for any thing in it, loaths labour, yawns for want of thought, trembles at the sight of a spider, and is the absence of that, at the creatures of his own gloomy imagination. In every view, therefore it was wise in the psalmist to say, my voice shall b

It is a low and degrading idea of that sex, which was created to refine the joys and soften the cares of humanity, by the most agreeable participation, to consider them merely as objects This is abridging them of their natural extent of power, to put them on a level with their pictures. How much nobler is the contemplation of Beauty, beightened by virtue, and commanding our esteem and love, while it draws our observa-How faint and spiritless are the charms of a coquette, when compared with the real love-liness of Honoria's innocence, piety, good humour and truth; virtues which add a new softness to her sex, and even beautify her beauty! That agreeableness which must have otherwise ap-peared no longer in the modest virgin, is now preserved in the tender mother, the prudent friend, and the faithful wife. Colours artfully spread upon canvass, may entertain the eye, but not affect the heart: and she who takes no care to add to the natural graces of the person any excellent qualities, may be allowed still to amuse as a picture, but not to triumph as a Beauty.

When Adam is introduced by Milton describ-

ing Eve in Paradise, and relating to the angel the impressions he felt upon seeing her at her first creation; he does not represent her like a Greci-an Venus, by her shape or features, but by the lustre of her mind, which shone in them, and gave them the power of charming.

Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye, In all her gestures dignity and love.

Without this irradiating power, the proudest fair one ought to know, whatever her glass may tell her to the contrary, that her most perfect features are uninformed and dead.

FOURTH OF JULY.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The fourth of July will, the present season, occur on the Sabbath, but it is hoped collections will be taken up in all our Churches on that day, for the American Colonization Society. The good which would be effected by the universal adoption, among all denominations, of this measure, would be incalculable; and how appropriate to the birth-day of our own freedom, is such a work of charity and mercy. The number of settlers in the American Colony, on the Western coast of Africa, already amounts to 1500 free people of color. Yes, "let it be remembered, that in less than ten years, efforts of private charity, and that very society, have located, under a happy constitution, and in the most flourishing temporal circumstances, 1500 freemen!"

Benevolent persons in different parts of our country, are offering to free their slaves, whenever the funds of the Society will enable the Managers to fit out vessels to transport them to the Colony; and 1000 free persons, and 600 slaves are now waiting to embark. The expense of sending an individual to Africa, is now reduced to about twenty dollars; and will the people of the north refuse to pay for the packages of such as their southern brethren may liberate! Every person who gives ten slaves their freedom, contributes to the Society at least two thousand dollars. If benevolence and humanity fail to stimulate us to exertion in behalf of the poor African, will not the hope of gain impel us forward! Many of the Colonists have already acquired property to the amount of some thousands of Dollars; and there is hardly a doubt, that in five years from this time, vessels owned and manned by people of colour from Africa, will enter our harbors, with valuable cargoes of coffee and indigo, (which grow spontaneously in the forests of the Colony,) gold dust, ivery, tortoise shell, dyewoods, wax, &c. to barter for our manufactured goods.

A. M. L.

[35-Mr. Charles Tappan, No. 78, State Street, Boston, is Treasurer of the Society for New-England.

GREENFIELD BOARDING SCHOOL

THE school designated as above, recently opened at Greenfield, Mass. has two prominent objects in view: 1st, To fit young men for College: 24, To afford facilities for literature in the content of the

erary acquisitions, and scientific investigation to those young most who are engaged in these pursuits, but who do not design to go through a college course. The subscriber feels that he is not alone in the opinion, that schools with a similar design, and with equal a

ges are rare.
It differs from the numerous High Schools for boys; be-

ges are rare.

It differs from the numerous High Schools for boys; being designed for those of greater age and attainments.

It differs from common Academies; not being liable to the interruptions and hindrances, which arise from boarding at different places; and from the number being so great that talents of very different orders must be classed together.

It differs from our Colleges in this respect; that while a scholar can pursue any branch of study to an equal extent, he can have the privilege of selecting his subject and devoting himself exclusively to it. Attention is also paid to French, Spanish and German languages.

The scholar has the use of Mathematical, Astronomical, Philosophical and Chemical apparatus; thus having the advantage of being at the same time learner, experimentalist and practitioner. Several years experience in the business of teaching has convinced the subscriber, that this course is, to a certain extent, preferable to that of instruction by lectures.

scholars will be received into the Institution at any time,

Scholars will be received into the Institution at any time, when the number does not exceed 20, to which number the school is limited.

Those who wish to enter the school are requested to bring testimonials, as to moral character, &c.

JAMES H. COFFIN, Principal.

Greenfield, April 29 1830.
For further information, the following gentlemen may be referred to by permissions.

Rev. Jacob Abbot, Beston; Rev. William A. Hallock, New-York City, Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D. Amberst College, Horace Leavitt, Esq. Charleston, S. C. Rev. Moses Hallock, Plainfield, Thomas Allen, Esq. Hinsdale.

euw&w. May 12.

MONSON ACADEMY.

THE Summer term in this Institution commences on the day of June. In addition to two gentlemen constantly ployed as Instructers, a young Lady will be employed du-g the summer, who willattend to the ornamental branch-if desired. The Institution is furnished with a good Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, and a Cobmet of Min-erals. Botany will be atended to during the season with a small expense in addition to the ordinary unition. Board-ing can be had in good families at various prices from \$1.08 to \$1.75 per year, with the few parts half in the prices of the ng can be had in good families at various prices from \$1,09 to \$1,75 per week, either for young ladies or gentlemen.

The strictest attention will be paid to the morals and habits of the pupils, and every exertion will be made to instruct them thoroughly in the various branches that are taught.

Monson, May 24, 1830.

NEW-IPSVICH ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term in this Institution will commence in Wednesday, June 96, and continue 11 weeks. The ourse of instruction wil be based upon the system so suc-essfully pursued by Petalozzi in Switzerland. The successfully pursued by Petalozzi in Switzerland. The suc-cess of this system, as pursued in the Academy the last term, and the increased number of students give reason to believe that this Institution is fast regaining its former pros-perity. It is very desirable that students abould enter at the beginning of the term in order fully to realize the ad-vantages of the system. The students in Natural Philoso-phy and Chemistry will have the use of Apparatus recently procured. Private lessus in Painting, Drawing, and Or-namental Needle-work will be given by an experienced In-structives. Price of utton 52,75 for the term. Board \$1,25 per week.

R. A. COFFIN, Preceptor. New-Ipswich, May 26, 1830.

ACADEMY IN DUDLEY.

ACADEMY IN DUDLEY.

THIS Institution is now under the superintendence of SANDFORD LAWTON, who has taken the charge of it upon his own responsibility.—The building, which is a spacious one, has been nearly fitted up for the accommodation of a large number of boarders.—An accomplished and highly respectable lady has been employed to take charge of the boarding department, tho is in all respects well qualified.—The Preceptor and his wife will board with the family, and have the entire supervision of the studency.—They who have the entire supervision of the studency.—They who the entire supervision of the students. These while disposed to patronize the school, by sending the nay be disposed to paronize the school, by sending their ones or displiers, may be assured that the strictest attent or will be paid to their norads and manners, and that no pain will be sparsed to facilitate their progress in intellectual in practical.—Terms of tunion: For those pursuing the Langages, S.1.33 per quarter,—for those attending to the various English branches S.3.35.—Price of board in the family with the Preceptor, including washing S.1.50 per week. The next term will commence on the sixteenth of nex north.

SANFORD LAWTON, Preceptor.

Dudley, May 19.

MRS. SEAMAN'S SCHOOL,

HAS been removed to a more eligible situation at 124 ourt St. (Bowdoin Square,) where young ladies will conon and higher branches of En-

glish Literature at French Language Fillagre and Fancy work Lace work and embroidery

Cillagre and Faucy work
Lace work and embroidery
Drawing, Landscape painting, &c.
Beard per Qr. \$28,00
In this seminary, very particular attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the pupils.
In the ornamental branches, Mrs. Seaman will endeavor to combine utility with elegance, while the improvement of the mind will be recommended above all superficial accombisisments.

Boston, May 26, 1830. HEBREW LANGUAGE.

To the Rev. Clergy, to those preparing for the Ministry and to all others interested.

dand to all others interested.

Gentlemen,—Under the impression that the system of instruction in Hebrew, which I have adopted, and used with uniform success, through a tolerably extensive practice, possesses some peculiar advantages, especially in the initiation of learners, and their future mastery of that important language, I am induced to offer my services to any of you who may incline to prove them in a course of lessons at Bardon. I am advantages. prove them in a course of lessons at Boston. ous that the system should be generally known, and ious that the system should be generally known, and judged by the competent and impartial, simply from a probation of its merits. I should not address you were it not that I am persuaded the proposed course will facilitate your studies, economise your time, and permanently aid your grammatical familiarity with the Hebrew Scriptures, without interfering with the routine of other duties. One recitation per day for six weeks, with little or ao intermediate care, will answer my purpose and perhaps afford you a satisfaction, not otherwise realized throughout the whole of your professional career. The plan is somewhat new and original; but my confidence in its excellence is not your professional career. The plan is somewhat new and original; but my confidence in its excellence is not the fruit of conjecture or hope: many have already had experience of that system and have spoken their judgment of its character and claims: it has stood the test of experience, and obtained the testimonials of some of the first names of the clerical profession.— Some of these have been examined by the following named gentlemen, to whom, I am permitted to refer for further particulars.

Rev. Dr's. Beecher, Jenes, Wisner, Eaton, Rev. Messis, Grosvenor, Wiley, Green, Edward Beech er, J. D. Knowles, S. Martindale, Croswell. Submitted respectfully, Boston, May 20, 1830.

BIBLE WAREHOUSE.

No. 31, Washington Street—Up Stairs.

LANGDON COFFIN has on band and for sale, a large PULPIT AND FAMILY BIBLES.

He publishes an edition from the best and handsomest stereotype plates of the quarto Bible in the United States— they can be bound in any style that may be wanted. Low priced Family and School Bibles—Pocket Bibles, Testa-ments, &c. &c. eop6m Feb. 17. MAYNARD & NOVES.

No. 13, and 15, Cornhill, (late Market Street.) HAVING recently received from various sources, fresh applies of articles in their line, are enabled to offer to urchasers, at wholesale and retail, on favorable terms. a

g assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, CHEMICAL ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, COLOGNE WATER,

THERMOMETERS, HULL'S TRUSSES, &c. acture SODA, ROCHELLE. ad SEIDLITZ POWDERS, INK POWDER, and LI-

QUID INK, of superior quality, as usual.

MEDICINE CHESTS put up with suitable directions.

Physicians' Prescriptions, and family Medicines put up with care.

If May 26.

STUART'S COURSE OF HEBREW STUDY. JUST published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWS-TER, 47, Washington Street,— COURSE OF HEBREW STUDY, adapted to the Use

COURSE OF HEBREW STUDY, adapted to the Use of Beginners. By Moses Stuart, Associate Prof. of Sacred Lit. in the Theol. Sem. Andover, vol. Second.

Contents—History of Joseph—Journey of the Hebrews from Egypt through the Red Sea, &c.—Summary of various Laws—Repetition of the Ten Commandments—Exhortation to keep Law—Law respecting False Prophets—Law respecting Holatry—Law respecting Pretenders to the Office of Prophet—Farewell of Moses—Farewell of Joshua—Death of Saul and his Sons—History of Elijah.—Excensus—Lithe Royal Residence of the Plaraohs—2. The land of Goshen—3. Condition of the Hebrews in Egypt—4. Exodus of the Hebrews from Egypt—5. On Exodus Xii, 40.

NEW BOOKS,

JUST published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47,
Washington-Street, Boston.

Nationa' and Domestic Customs of the Jews, with a
large and valuable Map of Palestine; and an Appendix
containing Scripture allusions to various Customs and Opinions. The whole designed for Sunday Schools, Bible
Classes and Families. Prepared by a friend of Youth.
Contents—The divisions and modes of reckoning time;
weights, measures and coins; their literature; their habitations; their costume; marriages and treatment of their
children; modes of travelling, &c.; sammer of treating the
sick and the dead; domestic customs; forms of politeness, hildren; modes of travelling, &c.; manner of treating the ick and the dead; domestic customs; forms of politeness, and marks of honor and disgrace; Jewish sects; scripture

lasions to various customs and opinions.

The Star of the West; being Memoirs of the life of

Risdon Darracott, minister of the gospel at Wellington, Somerset, with extracts from his correspondence. By James Bennett. First American edition.

Memoir of the late Mrs. Paterson, St. Petersburg, containing extracts from her diary and correspondence. By Rev. William Swan, missionary at Selinginsk. From the third Edinburg edition.

Conversations on the Bible, written for the Massachusetts Sunday School Union. By Erodore. Revised by the iblishing committee.

Crabbe's English Synonymes, with copious illustrations

Crabbe's English Synonymes, with copious illustrations and explanations, drawn from the best writers. A new edition, enlarged.

The History of Napoleon Buonaparte. By J. G. Lockhart, Esq. with copperplate engravings. Being the 4th and 5th vols. of the Family Library.

Course of Hebrew Study, adapted to the use of beginners. By Moses Stuart, Prof. of Sacred Literature in the Thesl. Seminary, Andover.

THE FRENCH PEASANTS: or, A HAPPY
REVIVAL OF RELIGION attending the Missions REVIVAL OF RELIGION attending the Missions at Home. Founded on fact. By Cesar Malan, D.D. of Genera. Author of "European Children." Bo-ton: Published at James Loring's Sabbath School Bookstor.

Bookstore.
The celebrated author of this Sabbath School Book is The celebrated author of this Sabbath School Book is well known as having published several useful and excellent Tracts. In his introduction to this hook, he says—"1 propose merely to present a simple narrative of events, which passed in the humble habitations of some poor villagers,"—with the design of "exciting an interest for those who are perishing amongst us, and who are like the wretched inmates of a prison, confined in a dungeon, wherein their miserable existence will terminate, if some Howard does not visit their cell,"—Mr. Malan commences his narrative with the Spring of 1825. Whilst he highly approbates, Foreign Missions, in this he has a particular reference to the necessity of Missions at Haward. Foreign Missions, in this he has a particular reference to the necessity of Missions at Home. May 26.

THE EVIL OF THEFT: exhibited in the History

THE EVIL OF THEFT: exhibited in the History of James Forrest, a penitent Salbath Scholar. By the author of Salbath School Scenes just published, and for sale, by JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street.

Extracts from the work.

"To each of us the Lord says, in His holy word, Thou shall not steal. But we all have evil hearts, which are continually tempting us to the commission of sin; and children are not infrequently tempted to violate the eighth commandment. For the benefit of such, this little book is written; and to show the Erill of Theft, the history of a histle bow will be given, who, for many years, was addicted to this sin, and also, the means which, by the divine blessing were made effectual to his reformation."

"Parents and all persons who have the care of children, should be very careful how they seem to approve, or to speak lightly, of any thing wrong in them. I have seen parents smile at the facilis of their lutle children, and perhaps relate them to others in the presence of the child; but this is a dangerous habit. Sin should never be trilled with A child who has done wrong should always be reproved with seriousness, and its god in the segle of the Lord pointed out, if it is capable of understanding this. It is cruel and wicked to smile at those faults in a very young child, which in an older one would be punished. You would not smile at the tectic flush of consumption on the cheek of your child, though it added to its beauty; and can you be amused at the first indications of a moral disease so deadly that it threatens the hie of the soul?"

"To children, for whom this look is especially intended I would say, Never think that it is pretty to do any

threatens the life of the soul?"
"To children, for whom this book is especially intended would say, Never think that it is pretty to do any sing that conscience, or the word of God, or serious iends, tell you is wrong, even though those around you tould be so unthruking, or so wicked, as to seem to approve it."

prove it."

To be had as above, the following books by the same author; Sabbath School Scenes. Mothedess Effen. Sabbath School Teacher's Visits, an antidate to the Vice of Profineness.

May 26.

TEMPERANCE PUBLICATIONS.

Professor Hitchcock's Prize Essay, on Alcoholic and Narcotic Substances.—Kittredge's 1-i, 21, 3d, and 4th Addresses.—Dr. Muzzy's, do.—Dr. Smart's, do.—Dr. Beeder's Narmon's, do.—Hon. Samuel Hopkins', do.—Dr. Beecher's Sermons on Intemperance.—Dr. Humphrey's Parallel.— Dr. Pierson's Address.—Rev. Mr. Tucker's, do.—Putnam Dr. Pierson's Address.—Rev. Mr. Tucker's, do.—Putnam and the Wolf, or an Address by Rev. Mr. Marsh.—Rum Drinking Christian.—Evils of Intemperance.—Decker's Appeal to American Youth.—Also a number of Tracts on Intemperance.——Orders may be directed to AARON KUSSELL, Agent American Tract Society, No. 25, Corn-hill. Boston.

DYSPEPSY FORESTALLED & RESISTED; or Lectures on Diet, Regimen, and Employment; delivered to the Students of Andierst College; Spring term, 1830. By Edward Hitchcock, Prof. of Chem. and Nat. Hist. in

that Institution.

A Sketch of Sacred Geography, for Sunday Schools, Bible Classes and Families, with Four elegant maps—prepared by a friend of Youth. Just received, and for sale, by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS.

June 2.

THE CHILD'S SONG BOOK.

THE CHILD'S SONG BOOK.

FOR the use of Schools and Families; being a selection of favorite airs, with Hymns and Moral Songs, suitable for infant Instruction.

The leading object in compiling this little book, has been a combination of Airs and Hymns or words, suited to infant instruction, as might be useful in families, where there are chibbren; at the same time affording them amusement and instruction, suited both to school-time and play hours. The music is a selection of favorite Airs from the most approved composers. It should be, and it is hoped that it is, such as will command the approbation of mature age—and strike with peculiar force the sprightly feelings of childhood.

Exertion has been made to select such words as are in Exertion has very larger to very young chil-telligible, or might be easily explained to very young chil-

This attempt to combine pure religious and moral senti-This attempt to commune pure rengious and moral semi-ment with innocent hilarity, is dedicated to those benevolent ladies who devote their time and talents to the cause of in-fant education, with the hope that it will be in some degree uxiliary to their meritorious enterprise.

Just published by RICHARDSON, LORD & HOL-Just published by RICHARDSSOA, BOOK BROOK, No. 133 Washington st., and for sale by most June 2.

MASS. S. S. UNION DEPOSITORY.

MASS. S. S. UNION DEPOSITORY.
No. 47, Cornhill.

NEW BOOKS.—The Stanwood Family: or the History of the Am. Tract Society.—Conversation on the Bombay Mission.—Do, on the Ceylon Mission.—S. S. Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Wisner.—Memoirs of Rev. J. Hallock.—Do, of Matthew Henry.—Do, of Dr. Payson.—Present to Young Christians,—or little Mary "set free."—S. S. Herald, Vol. 1.—Youth's Herald, Vol. 1.—Infant School Teacher's Guide.—Manual, or Teacher's Assistant.—Infant's Magazine.—Scripture Prints, for Infant and Sabbath Schools. Hellen and her Cousin.—Bible Sketches.—Story of Isaac.—Daily food for Christians. C. C. DRAS. Arent.— -Daily food for Christians. C. C. DEAN, Agent. Boston, April 21.

BARGAINS—IN MAHOGAN ' & ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, -609, Washington-street, CORNELIUS BRIGGS, has on hand, for sale, a general assortment and continues to make sets of DRAWING ROOM and PARLOR FURNITURE, in the most ap-proved and modern style. Those who are in want of any of the above articles will find it very much to their advan-

tage to call as above.
N. B.—PULPITS for Churches, and TABLES and N. B.—PULPITS for Churches, and LAZIAN and at the shortest notice, and boxed to go safe to any part of the country, on the most reasonable terms.

9w May 26.

VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL & MISCELL.4
PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, at No. 9, Cornhill, (late Mar

PERRCE & WILLIAMS, at No. 9, Cornhill, (late Market-street, near Washington,) have for sale a good assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Books.

A very complete assortment of Books and Pamphlets on the subject of INTEMPERANCE.—Subtant School Books, &c Elegant Bibles,—Just received, a new and beautiful edition of the HOLV BIBLE. This edition is printed a certain octave form, upon a large and clear type, (the same used generally in the quarto size,) the paper very white, the budging of a superior quality, and the prices as follows—in Sheep extra without the Apocrapha \$2.75.

in Calf in Calf " " "
in Sheep " with "
in Calf " with "

in Sheep "with S3.75 in Calf "with S3.75 poken Bibles. P. & W. keeps constantly a full supply of elegant Pocket Bibles, (the smallest ever published in this country) at the following low prices: in extra Sheep linding, \$1; in Morocco, gilt edges, with flaps, \$1.50, in Morocco, marble edges, \$1,50; in extra Calf, gilt edges, \$2.00.

FOR SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

JUST received and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington St.
Life of Rev. Philip Henry. By his son, Rev. Matthew Henry, Author of the Commentary.
Sketches of Oxford County. By Thomas T. Stone, Pastor of Andover Church, Maine, and anthor of Sermons on War.——National and Domestic Customs of the Jews.
Whitecross's Ancedotes illustrative of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism.

Catechism. hew Henry's Pleas antness of a Religious Life openand proved. History of the Church of Christ. To which is added

Narratives for Sabbath School Libraries.

N. B. Witherspoon on Regeneration, with Wilberfarce's Introductory Essay. Wood's Sermons on the Parable of the Ten Virgins. Wardlaw on Prayer. Griswood's Sermons on Doctrines and Daties, with a Portrait of the author.

hor. June 2.

MEMOIR OF MRS. PATERSON.

JUST published by PERKINS & MARVIN,—A Memoir of Mrs. Paterson, wife of Rev. Dr. Paterson, St. Petersburg. Containing extracts from her drary and correspondence. By Rev. William Swan, missionary at Schnginsk.

May 26.

THOMAS P. CUSHING, offers for sale, on the most favorable terms, for each, or skern approved credit, an extensive assortment of ENGLISH, SCOTCII, IRISH, and FRENCH GOODS, well adapted to the demands of the season—Purchasers are requested to call.

No. 5, Kilby Street. copisos6w April 14.

PAID for Old Gold and Silver, by the subscriber, at No. 1, Washington-street.

May 26.

BOARDING
FOR TWO OR THEEE LADIES, or a small family who wish to avail themselves of a healthful and other street.

FOR TWO OR THIKEE LADIES, or a small to who wish to avail themselves of a healthful and ple-country residence; can be obtained near Neponset by Dorchester. The situation is retired, though a public veyance to and from the city, can be obtained almos hour of the day. For references apply to James Clap Kilby Street, and Willard Felt, 82 State Street. * Mo

CURE FOR INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, DIS.

EURE FOR INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, DIS-EASE OF THE LIVER, &c.

JEWETT'S improved VEGETABLE FILLS or GER-MAN SPECIFIC, are an effectual remedy for Indiges-tion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Head-ache, Heavi-burn, Sickness at the Stomach, Acidity, Loss of Appe-tite, Dizziness, Slow Bilious Feece, Costiveness and Piles. Their salutary effects have been tested in mar-than 10,000 cases, in New England, within the last flow vears, and many certificates have been velously be recon-

named testimonials.

Kimball, of Boston, certifies that he "has been cur of jaundice connected with dyspepsia, an indescribable utness, pain in the head, irregularity of the bowels, &c taking three boxes."

ed of jaundice connected with dyspepsia, an indescribable faintness, pain in the head, irregularity of the bowels, &c. by taking three boxes."

Dr. Grenville, of Cambridgeport, "confidently recommends these Pills as an invaluable remedy for the above complaints, having had the most satisfactory evidence of their highly sadutary operation."

Mr. Abell, of Boston, certifies that "his wife commenced the use of these pills, after her case was considered incurable by those who had the last opportunity of examining the progress of her complaint; and that a perfect cure was effected by two boxes. The symptoms of her disease won prostration of strength, loss of appetite, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, pain in the side, and cough."

Dr. C. F. Baumlin, of Cambridge, writes "that he had cured several severe diseases of the liver and digestive organs by those pills, and he believes them cumiently calculated to subserve the purpose for which they were designal. Rev. Mason Knapen, of Sudbury, Vt. certifies "that thee Pills have proved completely uncersaful in his own case, which was one of the most unconquerable kind, having for seven years, set at defiance medical aid, dicting, cercise, the waters of Saratoga, \$c.

A gentleman of Boston writes, "I am induced by feliogs of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the police that a perfect cure has been effected in my own case, which was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. by the use of three loves of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific.

** The above together with many other certificates, may be examined at full length on the bill of directions.

(35-The fresh and genutine Pills are for sale by LOWE & REED, No. 111, State-street.—N. Carruth, 11, Merchants Row.—Brewer & Brothers, 92, and John I. Brown, 425, Washington-st. near Boylston Market.—J. P. Hall, I, Union-st.—T. Farrington, 44, Hanover-st.—Manamad & Noyes, 12 Cornibil, and Jos Kidder, corner of Court and Hanover-streets.—By Whitter & Wheeler, Cambri

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Ecil, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Vicerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Shin, General Debitity,—And all diseases which originate from impure blood, and where the constitution has been broken down by the use of Mercury, Arsenic, Se.

impure blood, and where the constitution has been broken down by the use of Mercury, Arsenic, Se.

In order to make fully known in what estimation Swaim's Panacea is held by the medical profession, the proprietor subjoins certificates from gentleane who in their private as well as public characters, are descrivedly ranked among the most scientific of the profession. The public, as well as the proprietor of the Fanacea, owe much gratitude to the gentlemen who have the testified in its favor—their recommendations have occasioned its use in various cases of inveterate corruption of the blood, descending to the second generation which otherwise would have destroyed valuable lives. Their humanity and disinterestedness in promoting the currency of a medicine found to be of such great benefit to the human race, without regard to its original ownership, them he rateful admiration of a beneficient public.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute is its great merit, of being recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and elsewhere; whereas not one of the spurious mixtures made in initiation of it, has the least support from the medical fundity. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive

This fact offers an argument so plain and concit needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction

The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which ist have their origin either in enry or in the mischevon feets of Spurious Imitations I leave the public to

judge for themselves.

I pledge myself to the public and give them the most solerm assurances, that this medicine does not contain mercury in any form whatever.

ry in any form whatever.

CERTITICATES.

From Dr. N. Chapman, Prof. of the Institute and Practice of Physic and Chaical Practice in the Univ. of Founsylvania, President of the Academy of Medicine of Pents &c. I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment were leaded by the use of Mr. Swanin's Panacca; and I do believe from what I have seen, that it will prove an important reacity in scrolulous and mercurial diseases.

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W. GIESON, M. D.

From Dr. Valentine Mott. Prof. of Surgery in the University in the University.

nouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIRSON, M. D.

From Dr. Valentine Mott, Prof. of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c.

I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have always found to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic and seculibrate complete.

lous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

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Price \$2 per bottle; for sale by JONATHAN P.

HALL, Jr. No. 1, Union Street. 3aa June 2.

NO. 24....VOL

ROMANISM IN TH

REL

Messas. Entrors,—T charged with placing the fasting, penance, almsgle charges they usually precious falsehoods, and cor-sentiments are wilfully. I shall not undertake timents are on this impo-present one or two ext-least, that some of thei-good works will atone for The first is taken for Manchester Eng. in 182 After consoling the al-themethat "if there is [their priest] will be sta-the preacher proceeds, "the moment of his depar the moment of his depar the tremendous tribunal thus pleading his own you do not find my washes as I am, I preter your sight. You are a the cares and solicitude too much divided my he creatures. But regard, the labors and fatigues years in order to prome and the welfare of the Cast your eyes on the have left almost inconso sustained. I offer to yo of so many innocent sou virtue; the ardent piety have encouraged to pers have encouraged to perstears of compunction of have reclaimed from the the throne of your mer so many charitable est helped to support, the he the thirst that I have que of so many of the poor that I have covered. I dom accord with the j

dom accord with the jud
are the works in which I
on which I now rest my
your heavenly kingdom.
Such are the sentime
proclaimed by the Papis
The following extract
cidence in their views an
herethrem. A correspond brethren. A correspond cellany," after speaking of ladies in Kentucky, says, haps have wished to find stitution; many perhaps hood, convinced at len hood, convinced at lens world and repenting of the have sighed for a place of they might consecrate the and under the safe guida redeem the time lost in THEIR OFFENCES by ferr

and salutary penance."

If such language does, and almsgiving will atom language can express the Whatever may be the ologians and controversi sufficiently manifest from which might be added, t to rest their claims to

enly kingdom" on their i

JURIDICAL

MESSRS. WILLIS & not a little confusion of to particular churches in towns might be mention distinct bodies, each clair A short time since, a M "the first church in S the means of knowing church in Sherburne," if existence at all, is not the existence at all, is not th church in that town.

Mr. Newell was ordaine
and first church in Cam ams, several months sine Pastor of the first chu Pastor of the first chu nexion with the veneral ces similar to these have Massachusetts, and app future they may be of no It is desirable, therefore, investigated, and, where t

investigated, and, where to town each claiming to be of them, to avoid confus other appropriate appella. In investigating the su to take a single case; an select that of the church inal church in what is not ed Oct. 11, 1633, when Pastor, and Mr. Stone three years, this church three years, this church Hartford, (Conn.) and be tional Church in that cit throp that all the memb unite in this removal, se behind. Vol. i. pp. 179, 1 als did not claim to be als did not claim to be bridge, or to be a chi church, by a majority of voted to remove, and a then remote part of the colony. The individual ion probably with others, nity organized as a churc Shaybard was closen to Shepherd was chosen to was the origin of the exi-bridge. From that time has uniformly acted as tody. It has had hund a succession of officers. property and transacted egular meeting assemble members have voted on always been considered a fontoit. Now the fact is, sion of Dr. Holmes from t & expulsion from the mee the declared wishes of t regular meeting assembl its immemorial rights, d

attach itself to anoth

had then been recently a

bridge no longer exists it parish, but for reasons of

contended, therefore, t